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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Bani-Sadr urges Gulf to protect oil wealth

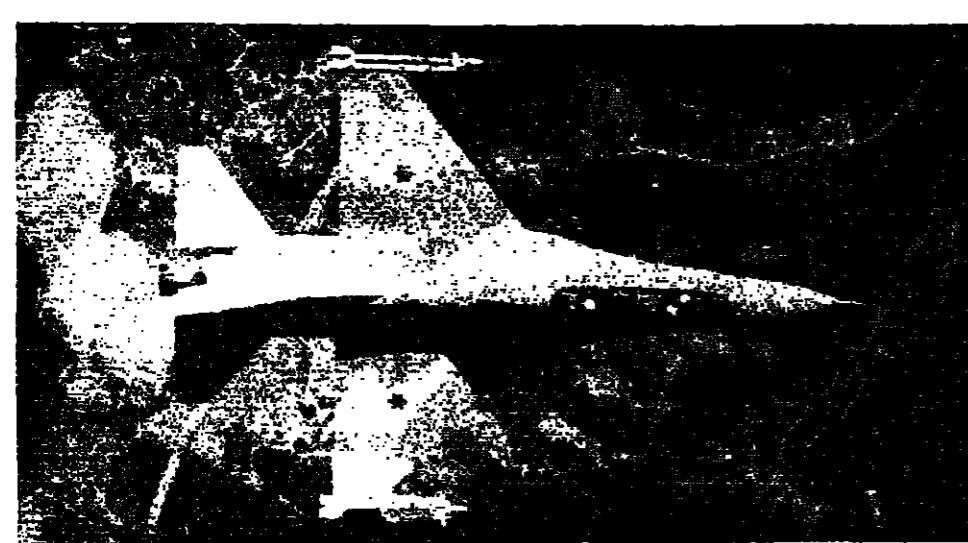
ABU DHABI, Feb. 10 (AP) — President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr of Iran has urged all Gulf states to cease bickering and unite in safeguarding their oil wealth, the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* reported Sunday.

"Stability in the Gulf region means ridding ourselves of super-power conflict," the paper quoted Bani-Sadr as saying in an interview. "We must establish a strong and consolidated (Gulf) internal front and strong relations between governments and peoples."

He deplored the industrialized countries of the West for "continuing to suck and swallow our oil revenues."

Bani-Sadr conceded that there is a degree of instability in the region and disclaimed any responsibility by the revolutionary regime in Iran for what he called "tense relations between peoples and their governments."

"We are not responsible for peoples' rejection of their government," said Bani-Sadr. "We will not attempt any action against these governments."



The F-16 Multirole Fighter

Israelis third to fly F-16s

By Dave Kaiser
Houston Bureau

FORT WORTH, Texas, Feb. 10 — The Israeli Air Force (IAF) officially accepted the first of its 75 F-16 multirole fighters here on Jan. 31 at the General Dynamics plant.

Following a signing ceremony on the flight line, IAF Brig. General Amos Lapidot, and U.S. Air Force Lt. Col. Jerry Singleton flew the two-seat version of the versatile fighter to Hill Air Force Base, Utah.

The Israeli Air Force thus became the third air force within a week to begin flying the advanced, Mach 2-plus fighter. In earlier ceremonies in Europe, on Jan. 25, the Royal Norwegian Air Force accepted the first of its 72 F-16s and the Royal Danish Air Force accepted the first of its 58 multirole fighters on Jan. 28.

Transfer papers for the Israeli F-16s were signed by Maj. Gen. Arieh Levy, director of the Israeli Ministry of Defense Mission to the United States; Brig. Gen. Lapidot; U.S. Air Force Maj. Gen. James A. Abrahamson, director of the F-16 program; and Richard E. Adams, General Dynamics Corporate vice president and general manager of the company's Fort Worth Division, which produces the F-16.

The first seven Israeli F-16s will be assigned to the 85th Tactical Fighter Wing (TFW) at Hill for initial IAF pilot and maintenance training. Subsequent aircraft will be ferried directly to Israel by U.S. pilots. Thirty-five F-16s are scheduled for delivery to the IAF during 1980, and the 75th aircraft will be delivered in late 1981.

IAF personnel are scheduled to take preliminary F-16 maintenance training at the General Dynamics plant this year. A dozen Israeli pilots are commencing F-16 flight training at Hill Air Force Base. Upon arrival there, Brig. Gen. Lapidot was presented with an F-16 first flight certificate by Lawrence W.

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Decree launches Kuwaiti revision of constitution

KUWAIT, Feb. 10 (AP) — The ruler of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah issued Sunday a decree appointing a committee to revise the country's constitution, an official announcement said.

The committee, due to hold its first meeting on Feb. 19, includes lawyers, academics, journalists, businessmen and former parliamentarians.

The late ruler Sheikh Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah dissolved the parliament and suspended some articles of the constitution Aug. 29, accusing deputies of hindering legislation and harming the country's relations with other Arab countries.

The reporter agreed. He also agreed to Johnson's request to carry out some \$35,000 worth of "renovations." These turned out to include the installation of extra-bright lighting, and hidden microphones and video cameras.

The reporter's suspicions were not unduly aroused, although he wondered vaguely if his house was being used by the CIA.



RETURNS TO RIYADH: King Khalid returned to Riyadh from Taif Sunday. He was accompanied by Defense Minister Prince Sultan. The King had been in Taif to receive Morocco's King Hassan who arrived Friday on an official visit. King Hassan meanwhile returned to Taif after a visit to Medina, where he prayed at the Prophet's Mosque. He was accompanied by Prince Abdallah, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard and Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abd Yaman. The Moroccan Crown Prince Maha and the King's son Prince Rashid also accompanied him.

Soviet, Indian leaders to discuss Afghanistan

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10 (R) — India, which has said it asked Soviet troops to withdraw from Afghanistan, plays host this week to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko who is trying to win support for the military intervention.

The Afghan problem is likely to dominate Gromyko's 44-hour visit, starting on Tuesday, which is the first to India by a Soviet leader since the troops moved into Afghanistan and Premier Indira Gandhi returned to power.

India, which signed a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union in 1971 during Mrs. Gandhi's first term as prime minister, fears the region might become a theater for superpower rivalry as a result of the Soviet action and the proposed rearming of Pakistan.

Mrs. Gandhi feels that persuasion and negotiation, rather than confrontation, are the best ways of bringing about a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

This was the message conveyed to President Jimmy Carter through his special envoy to India, Clark Clifford, who agreed on a recent visit that close relations between New Delhi and Moscow might prove useful.

India, favoring a regional approach to the Afghan issue, sent envoys to Afghanistan and Pakistan before Gromyko's visit and is also consulting other neighboring countries.

Former foreign secretary T.N. Kaul, known to be close to Mrs. Gandhi, said last week India must enter into treaties with countries in the region for security and to solve bilateral problems collectively.

But Indian officials, questioned about a possible regional initiative on Afghanistan, remained cautious, saying it was too early to predict whether the continuing consultations

would lead to anything.

Meanwhile, the Soviet communist party newspaper *Pravda* has accused the United States of interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs, browbeating its allies and dependent countries in a drive for domination, Moscow radio said Sunday.

Once the U.S. stopped its interference, the Soviet Union would withdraw its forces from Afghanistan, according to *Pravda*, quoted by Moscow radio's world service and monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation in London.

Pravda said a "massive campaign of misinformation, lie and slander unleashed by the media of the U.S.A. and its NATO allies" was assuming grotesque forms.

It said, "It is admitted everywhere that never before has Washington's presence been so crude where allies and dependent countries are concerned. Everything is being done to browbeat them into accepting the U.S. drive for domination."

Pravda said, "Even a decision whether to take part in the Moscow Olympics or not becomes a touchstone of political loyalty to the United States."

The Soviet Union was retaining its usual calm and leaving the door open for a return to the policy of reason, *Pravda* said, adding:

"Consequently it all depends on the West. It is in the common interest to get the United States to stop interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Then the Soviet Union will return home the limited military contingent now in Afghanistan at the request of its legitimate government, and Afghanistan will be able to develop its economy and pursue democratic reforms in more tranquil conditions."

high places. The FBI paid out more than \$400,000 in bribes, and videotaped one senator and seven members of Congress — three of them chairmen of powerful congressional committees — taking bribes from the burned-out, bit-part "bedouins."

The operation has ended in a blaze of publicity orchestrated by a weary but thankful FBI. The house rented by the agents — in which they placed their hidden microphones and videotape machines — is ready to hand back to its owner, an unsuspecting newspaper reporter.

The Arab-American Friendship Committee has sent a protest, wondering why the FBI didn't choose "Jews or nondescripts, or some others who are just as corrupt," as the centerpiece of the probe.

Congress has gone all but berserk with corporate embarrassment: the Senate and House Ethics Committees — normally regarded as moribund or as a contradiction in terms — have promised to investigate the members named by the FBI. The Justice Department says it will have indictments prepared within weeks. A number of the congressmen are expected to lose their seats and may well go to jail for up to 15 years apiece.

Only one legislator seems to have derived much benefit from the affair. Larry Pressler, an ambitious young senator from South Dakota whose attempt for the Republican presidential nomination foundered for lack of money, is recorded on FBI videotape telling the "Arabs" to keep their money, and that he was having nothing to do with a highly illegal scheme.

The detailed way in which the FBI set up their "sting" is the stuff of legend, not to mention Hollywood. On Sept. 19, 1978, three months after the beginning of the Long Island operation, a man claiming to be L. Robert Johnson of the Olympic Construction Corporation, approached a *Washington Post* reporter to ask if he could rent her empty house in the fashionable Georgetown section of Washington.

The reporter agreed. He also agreed to Johnson's request to carry out some \$35,000 worth of "renovations." These turned out to include the installation of extra-bright lighting, and hidden microphones and video cameras.

The reporter's suspicions were not unduly aroused, although he wondered vaguely if his house was being used by the CIA.

Libya wants OIC talks on Tunisia

By Farouk Legman

JEDDAH, Feb. 10 — Libya has requested an emergency meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers' conference to discuss what it termed the French invasion and occupation of Tunisia.

Libyan Ambassador Ahmed Fawzi Hilal formally submitted a request to the Organization of Islamic Conference Sunday, and it already has circulated among the ambassadors of Islamic states here.

Speaking to *Arab News* Sunday, Hilal said the French "intervention in Tunisia is similar to the Soviet action in Afghanistan."

He strongly denied Tunisian allegations of Libyan involvement in recent disturbances in Gafsa, the Tunisian mining town. The town was overrun by a large group of Tunisians allegedly trained and armed by the Libyan government.

More than 40 persons on both sides were killed and many more wounded before the Tunisian army quelled the uprising. The Tunisian government was aided by French military assistance, which was revealed by Paris.

The Libyan ambassador said the Islamic foreign ministers must debate the issue as was done with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and did not see much difference between the two situations.

Hilal said Tunisian claims of Libyan meddling were completely unfounded and demanded to see "any shred of evidence of Libyan involvement." Those taking part in the uprising were Tunisian nationals, and it was the U.S. drive for domination.

Pravda said, "Even a decision whether to take part in the Moscow Olympics or not becomes a touchstone of political loyalty to the United States."

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Naif orders

Tribunals will judge traffic rules violations

RIYADH, Feb. 10 — Special tribunals will be set up throughout Saudi Arabia to judge traffic offenses. This move follows the instructions of Interior Minister Prince Naif, Al Medina reported Sunday.

A high-level committee has been made up of the deputy ministers of interior and justice, the Riyadh police commander, and the Riyadh traffic commander to draw up regulations for the tribunals.

Public Security Chief Gen. Abdullah Al-Sheikh said that the tribunals would alleviate pressure on the Sharia courts.

Mecca next month

Mosque panel meeting set

JEDDAH, Feb. 10 (SPA) — The World Council of Mosques will meet at the Muslim World League in Mecca next month.

They will discuss a variety of topics, including the digression of thought that resulted in the attack on the Holy Haram, the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and the continuing occupation of Palestine and the Islamic holy places, at the top of which comes Jerusalem.

Meanwhile, the Department of Endowments in the Eastern Province announced in

He ruled out, though, any possible revision of traffic laws that involve prison sentences for offenders. There are many accidents in Saudi Arabia, and law and order exist essentially to protect lives and avoid the shedding of blood dear to the country.

However, he added, consideration will be given to special cases involving the future of the driver, such as a plane to catch, school or university tests, or to health.

But, he insisted, "we should understand our sons working in traffic when they sometimes resort to severe measures to enforce law and order."

Mecca next month

Mosque panel meeting set

Dammam Sunday projects for repairing and building 32 mosques in the area. The cost of the projects was estimated at SR30 million by the director of the department, Seif Ibrahim Al-Seifi.

In other Islamic developments, it was reported in Mecca Sunday that Ministers of Endowments and Islamic Affairs from across the Muslim world will hold their second conference in Mecca between March 9 and 12. They will discuss Islamic consolidation and other topics vital to the Islamic World.

WEATHER

Most parts of the Kingdom will retain low air pressure. Skies will be cloudy to partly cloudy, with thunderstorms especially in the central, northern and parts of the southern regions and highlands.

Winds will be southerly and moderate to active in the central, northern and southern regions. They will raise sand and limit horizontal visibility occasionally.

Seas will be moderate on the Red Sea, light to moderate in the Gulf. Sunday's temperatures (maximum)

| | minimum in centigrade | maximum in centigrade |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Sleeba | 27 | 19 |
| Jeddah | 29 | 19 |
| Riyadh | 19 | 15 |
| Dhahran | 20 | 17 |
| Medina | 24 | 12 |
| Taif | 23 | 12 |
| Jizan | 30 | 25 |
| Hail | 20 | 05 |
| Turaif | 13 | 07 |
| Arar | 11 | 07 |
| Jouf | 11 | 07 |
| Abha | 10 | 12 |

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SHOW: The first motor show in the Eastern Region attracted 14,000 visitors and prompted the organizers to plan another one next year. The show, which was held at the Al-Gossibi hotel in Al-Khobar, ended Friday. It had on display 83 cars, the products of 28 manufacturers. "It was a great success," said one of the organizers, Mourad Tadros, general manager of the hotel. "We are going to do it again from Feb. 14 to 20 next year."

Cooperation discussed

Nazer sees German official

RIYADH, Feb. 10 (SPA) — Minister of Planning, Sheikh Hisham Nazer, received Sunday Edward Adorno, federal affairs minister of Baden Wurttemberg on West Germany. They discussed cooperation between the Kingdom and West Germany.

Adorno has discussed developing economic relations between the state and Saudi Arabia with several senior Saudi Arab officials.

He held talks Wednesday with Sheikh Abdullah Al-Ali, deputy foreign affairs minister for economic and cultural affairs, on possible areas of cooperation in industry and agriculture. Al-Ali said after the meeting

that the West Germans were briefed on the economic and industrial and international relations policies of the Kingdom.

Meanwhile, Ibrahim Al-Gadahi, deputy minister of information for administrative affairs, received here Sunday Michel Drumetz, the French ambassador. Their talks concentrated on improving Saudi Arabic television under an agreement signed between the two countries.

Gadahi said the work was in progress on developing television, under the government's plans to extend transmission to all parts of the country.

To Saudi firms

School building deals awarded

RIYADH, Feb. 10 (SPA) — The Ministry of Education Sunday signed two contracts with Saudi Arabian companies for building an intermediate school in Hasa for SR5.9 million and a primary school in Bisha for SR2.9 million.

The ministry will take part in the Riyadh International Book Fair, open for ten days from Feb. 27. The fair is organized by Riyadh University Libraries, and the ministry will display school books, specialist magazines and statistical books.

Sheikh Ibrahim Al-Hajji, deputy minister of education for cultural affairs and director of libraries of the Ministry has been authorized to prepare the ministry's wing in the book fair, in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the Education Directorate of Riyadh will organize a camp for scouts from all educational directorates of the Kingdom during the spring vacation. About 230 scouts will take part.

In other developments, a medical seminar will be organized by King Faisal University in Dammam between March 22 and 24. It will be attended by officials of the Ministry of Health and of medical institutions from the Kingdom and other Gulf states.

Meanwhile, the Vocational Training Center of Hasa announced Sunday that Historic Islamic sites discovered

BAHA, Feb. 10 (SPA) — A team of archeologists has discovered historic Islamic sites in the Western Region. Some of these areas are buried, and a full announcement will be made when research is completed.

The successful team is from the Department of Antiquities of the Ministry of Education. It is exploring between Medina, 424 kilometers north of Jeddah, and Qunfuzah, about the same distance to the south.

Other archeological teams are working on the south-western and north-western regions, and on the Darb Ain Zubaidah (Ain Zubaidah way) which starts in Mecca and ends in Iraq.

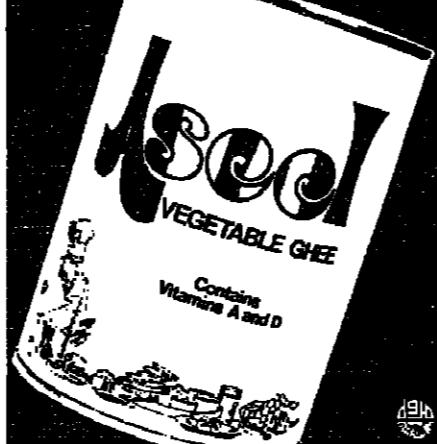


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Saudi Comment

By Adnan Kamal Saleh

Al Medina

A few weeks ago I received a letter from an engineer friend, Muhammad Wahbi Al-Hariri, expressing his admiration for the work and accomplishments of the mayor of Jeddah, Muhammad Said Farsi. My friend said he has been instrumental in the progress and development of the city.

At the same time he made several proposals for the beautification of the city which may be of interest to the mayor. Some of the monuments set up in parts of the city are attractive and successful but others may well be replaced by the real things, like steel and stone that look like palm trees. We can plant some of the best trees in the country, like the ones in Medina which are the largest in the Kingdom. They are not only huge, but shady and beautiful. They can be very attractive in certain locations.

Hariri did not like the rocky parks being

built in the city because they don't belong here. They are ideal in countries where rain is abundant and where flowers and creeper plants sprout around them and make marvellous gardens. Besides, he said, gardens should be distinctive.

By Aziz Zia

The traffic police launched a campaign last week to check on civil servants and police and military officials driving taxis in defiance of government orders. They also checked to see that no men under the age of 35 were driving taxis.

This has led to a discussion about whether government employees are allowed to engage in trade. Some said they were within certain bounds others said they were not.

Whatever is the truth, I believe that government employees should never be permitted to engage in business and I do not think they are allowed to anywhere.

Hariri did not like the rocky parks being

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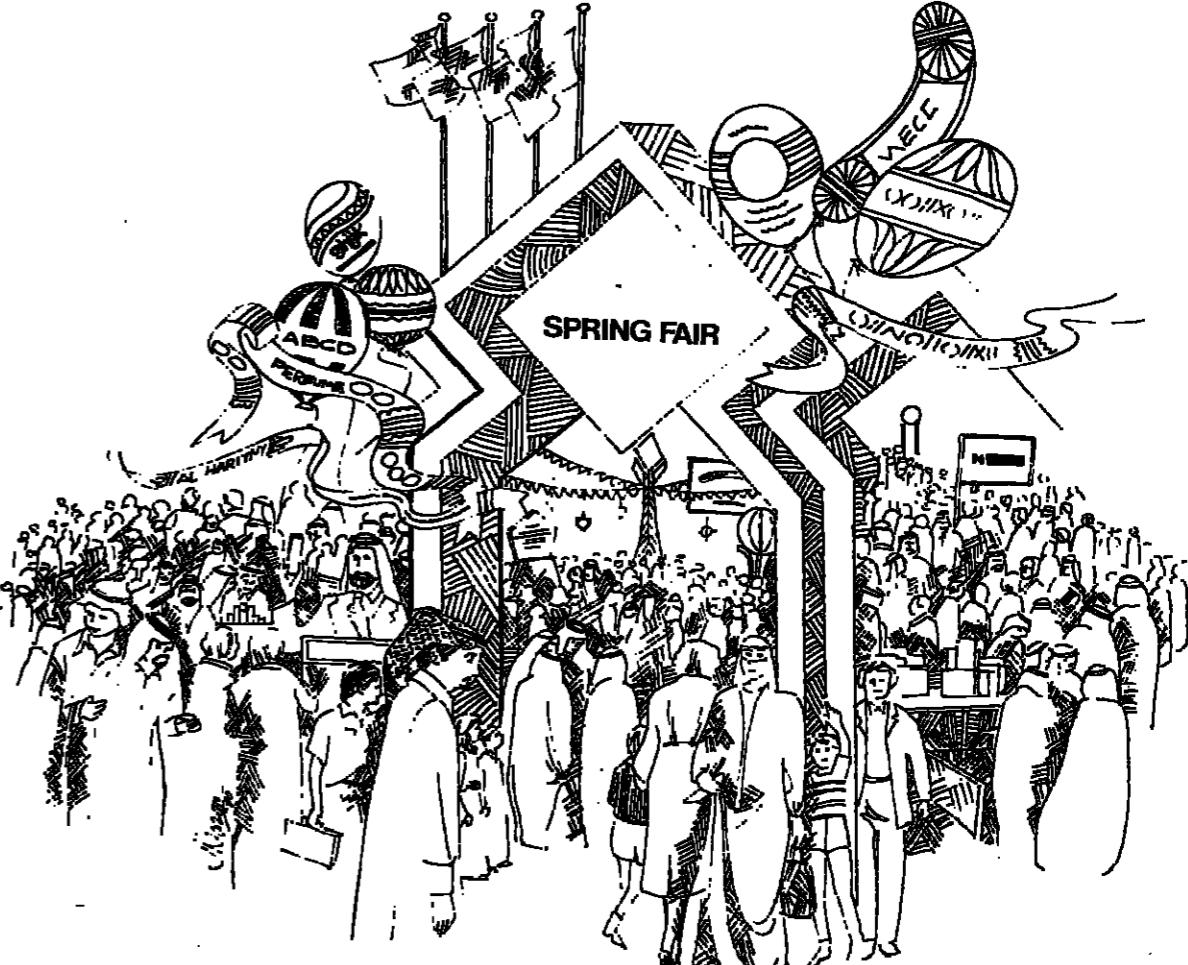
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Mideast, Afghanistan top agenda**Spanish premier leaves for Iraq, Jordan visits**

MADRID, Feb. 10 (Agencies) — Spanish prime Adolfo Suarez left Sunday for his first visit to Iraq and Jordan.

The crisis in Iran, Afghanistan and Middle East as well as bilateral relations were seened the main matters to be discussed by him in his talks with Iraq's President Saddam Hussein and Jordan's King Hussein.

Suarez will visit first Baghdad and Spanish officials said top on his agenda will be to guarantee imports of crude oil from Iraq, Spain's second main supplier after Saudi Arabia.

In dealing with rebellion**Marcos rejects foreign meddling**

MANILA, Feb. 10 (AP) — President Ferdinand Marcos has rejected what he called foreign meddling in his handling of the ongoing Muslim rebellion in the southern Philippines.

But he said Saturday that Islamic countries act as witnesses to any agreement between the Philippine government and the pro-independence Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) which has led to a bloody

revolt in the south during his 7½ years of martial rule.

Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib al Chatti Thursday ended a fact-finding tour of the Muslim communities in Cotabato and Zamboanga. He was the third official to visit the country since 1973 to look into the problems of Filipino Muslims.

Marcos said Chatti assured him early this week that the 52-member conference wanted to try to solve the problems. In Zamboanga Chatti told reporters the organization would continue to help find a fair and acceptable solution to the unrest.

In Cotabato, Philippine Ambassador to Tunisia Pacifico Castro quoted Chatti as saying he was pleased by the way the Tripoli agreement was being implemented.

That agreement, signed in December 1976 between the MNLF and the Philippine government under the auspices of the Islamic Conference, called for a ceasefire in the southern Philippines. The pact broke down a year later after Muslim rebels killed an army general and 34 of his officers and men.

"Peace should be for everybody, and peace should belong to everybody," Chatti said.

President Marcos

Hammadi's visit to Belgium**European-Arab dialogue stressed**

BRUSSELS, Feb. 10 (R) — Belgium and Arab have agreed to renew efforts to establish broad-based dialogues between the European and the Arab worlds as soon as possible, a communiqué issued after the visit of Iraqi Foreign Minister Saudoun Hammadi said Saturday.

The two sides said unity would strengthen the independence and economic growth of the two regions and establish a better balance

in international relations.

On the Middle East question they agreed, according to the communiqué, on the need for Israel withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands, including East Jerusalem, and the implementation of the national rights of the Palestinians, including the right to self-determination in their own fatherland.

Hammadi left Saturday for Bonn at the end of a three-day official visit here.

U.S. trade group holds Egypt talks

American funds for investment projects in Egypt.

The newspaper gave no further details but said the trade delegation met Egyptian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Hamed Sayeh and Minister of State for Economic Cooperation Gamal Nazer.

Four American firms blacklisted

The office said military equipment produced by Pearson would be exempt from the ban as long as it was supplied directly to defense ministries.

Boycott office sources said some Arab countries were understood to have military contracts outstanding with the company.

The office imposes bans on all foreign firms dealing with Israel.

**Morocco to raise phosphate prices**

LONDON, Feb. 10 (OFNS) — A \$14 million skyscraper office block on the outskirts of Casablanca is a monstrous reminder of the heady days when Morocco thought it could rule the phosphate markets of the world.

Not any more. OCP, the state-owned phosphate company, is in trouble and the country's grandiose investment plans for industry and agriculture have come unstuck.

Back in the mid-1970s, when Morocco was the world's leading phosphate exporter, ahead of America and Russia, it began spending anticipated profits on a showpiece of irrigation in the arid plains.

Prices were jacked up in the confident assumption that no one else would ever lay hands on the rich phosphate mines of the Western Sahara. But then came costly war against the Polisario guerrillas, a slump in world phosphate demand and phosphate dumping by the Americans.

As a result, prices have tumbled to \$34.37 a ton, half the 1975 peak. Last year's phosphate income, expected to total only \$700 million, is unlikely to cover even the country's oil bill. Morocco will have to add to its foreign debt simply to keep going.

The one bright spot is a predicted increase in demand for phosphates this year. As a result, Morocco is planning to raise prices by \$15 a ton, to around \$50. But in real terms that is only equivalent to the 1973 price.

Much of any increase will go on investment in newly discovered mines. There will certainly not be enough to put together the pieces of Morocco's shattered economy.

Only a fraction of the ambitious irrigation projects have been completed. King Hassan once boasted that by this year Morocco would have one million hectares equipped with modern irrigation methods.

When the program was launched in 1974, it was calculated that one area alone, the huge 250,000-hectare Gharb plain in the north, would be enough to feed the whole of the country. But barely a third has been irrigated, and completion dates for the whole project have been put off to the 1990s.

And then there is the Polisario war in the Western Sahara. The king recently suggested the cost could be \$250,000 a day.

It is not surprising that Morocco's foreign debt should now have reached a staggering \$5.5 billion, or roughly half of our year's gross domestic product. Over one-fifth of all export earnings are having to be used to service that debt, and there are signs that the necessary loans are becoming more difficult to find. The International Monetary Fund has been called in, but went away dissatisfied, leaving behind nothing but a promise to return in the spring.

Privately Moroccan officials are pessimistic. Not only are there no signs of an upturn materializing, but some of Morocco's traditional markets for agricultural exports are shortly going to disappear.

When Spain and Greece join the European Economic Community, Europe will be self-sufficient agriculturally, and Morocco, which has already had to stand by while fields of its tomatoes rotted because France and Italy would not let them in, will be worse off than ever.

In the meantime, as the World Bank has repeatedly pointed out, Morocco continues to try to export to unstable markets, while refusing to make the necessary investment in the non-irrigated wheat farming areas that could bring the country nearer self-sufficiency.

One answer is land reform; failure to deal with traditional feudal practices has helped to widen income differentials over the past decade.



Iran's first President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr kisses the hand of Ayatollah Khomeini at Bani-Sadr's swearing-in ceremony last week.

West sees hostage crisis first test for Bani-Sadr

By Robert Stephens

It was at his father's funeral in the holy city of Naif in Iraq in 1972 that he met Khomeini for the first time.

Six years later when Khomeini was obliged to leave Iraq, it was Bani-Sadr who arranged a home for the ayatollah in the small town of Neauphe-le-Chateau near Paris.

There in his first appearance on the international stage as Khomeini's secretary and disciple he seemed more an intellectual than a practical politician.

His mild appearance is deceptive. It was he who persuaded Khomeini to reject any compromise with the Shah or the Bakhtiar government.

Bani-Sadr, who is 46, will be president for four years. Above him will be Khomeini and a council of religious leaders. Below him the extent of his power will depend on the complexion of the new parliament to be elected shortly.

Two months ago he made a statement hinting that the American hostages should be released. It cost him his job as foreign minister, although he stayed on as minister of finance. His main problem is to know how far he can go in controlling the radical elements of the religious leaders.

Although he has spent over half his adult life in Paris, Bani-Sadr and his ideas, a mixture of Islamic religion, nationalism and left-wing economics, are not easy for Westerners to understand.

In his political program for which he campaigned tirelessly in the presidential election in the most remote towns and villages of Iran, Bani-Sadr has been a consistent advocate of more freedom for the Left. He argues that Communism, which he rejects, was no threat in Iran since it had meager support and Iranians did not take to an atheistic creed. He also appears conciliatory toward ethnic minorities.

The apparent inconsistency of his economic ideas has been the despair of many economists. At one end of the scale is a "small is beautiful" thinker, advocating a return to the land, self-sufficiency and a simpler life, a change from a consumer society to a producing one. At the other end is a commitment to centralized planning and control.

He is committed to continuing steel and petrochemicals as Iran's two main heavy industries. He was one of the architects of the nationalization of the banks, insurance companies and virtually all industries of any significance.

A harsh critic of both superpowers, Bani-Sadr believes the world economy to be dominated by United States "imperialism" through the role of the dollar in international finance.

Bani-Sadr's success or failure and the ability of the West to understand him, could have an importance far beyond Iran's frontiers. For he is the kind of leader the West is likely to encounter with increasing frequency in its dealing with the Third World and especially elsewhere in the Middle East.

READY: A revolutionary guard checks his weapon in front of the U.S. embassy in Tehran. The revolutionary guards stand guard outside the embassy while students hold 50 Americans hostage inside the embassy.

Press silence aided escape of Americans

By Colin Smith

NICOSIA, Feb. 10 (OFNS) — The escape of six American diplomats from Iran on Canadian passports and forged Iranian exit visas is at least partly due to the fact that Western diplomats succeed in persuading members of the 300-strong foreign-press circuit in Tehran to keep their mouths shut.

The first inkling that there might be American diplomats living underground in the Iranian capital came at Christmas, when American clergymen were allowed by the students to hold a service for the hostages inside the embassy.

Afterward there was an argument about the precise number of hostages the students were holding. The clergymen said they had seen 42 hostages and that their captors had told them there were seven more who refused to come to the service, making a total of 49. In Washington the State Department insisted that 50 diplomats were being held, but declined to publish a full list.

It began to dawn on some American and British reporters that the State Department's reluctance to identify the captives might be to do with the fact that a few American diplomats were still at liberty.

At first it was thought to be one diplomat, but in the face of persistent questioning a member of another Western mission still operating in the capital admitted there were more.

Most, it seems, were members of the U.S. Consular Section, whose office is at the rear of the embassy compound. As the mob came storming in at the front of the embassy on Nov. 4, they went out the back way and escaped through the maze of side alleys.

At least one other was out at lunch. When he heard what had happened, he headed straight for another embassy for sanctuary. It is understood that the fugitives lived a wandering existence in the first days after the embassy seizure, moving from one diplomat's home to another — usually after dark — until they came to rest with the Canadians.

At one time it was considered getting them out across the Turkish border through the dissident provinces of Kurdistan and Azerbaijan, but in the end it was decided that the risks were too great.

"Some of these people were clerks working in the consulate," I was told at the time, "not James Bond. They'd have to get through too many *Pasdaran* (Revolutionary Guard) roadblocks."

For those diplomats in the know, their biggest dread was that, as the story of the hostages dragged on and the situation at the U.S. embassy remained basically unchanged, the temptation for some journalists to write about the diplomats in hiding would be overwhelming.

"For God's sake don't do it," several of us were told. "It could cost lives."

With reference to an advertisement regarding Jeddah Industrial Materials Supply Company — JIMCO — which appeared in the Saudi Business of 30th Nov. and 7th December 1979; please note the company's address: P.O. Box 6153 Jeddah Tel: 53544, 52202, 672459

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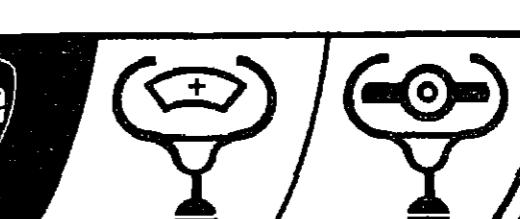
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Salvador militant freed; embassy still occupied

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 10 (R) — An El Salvador judge ordered the release of a left-wing militant whose freedom was demanded by a group which seized the Spanish embassy on Tuesday.

Judge Alfonso Buitrago ruled Saturday there was insufficient evidence to justify the further detention of Norma Guevara, a leader of the Popular League of February 28. She had been accused of illegal possession of weapons.

About 70 members of the League seized the embassy and are holding eight hostages, including Spanish Ambassador Victor

Sanchez Meza. They had demanded the release of Guevara and 12 other militants.

Seven of the prisoners were freed after the embassy seizure and the government released three others last night. Another escaped while being transferred between prisons on Thursday, the authorities said.

The ambassadors of France and Ecuador, a local human rights organization and church representatives are mediating in the case, but there was no immediate indication that the militants were prepared to end their occupation of the embassy.

Other members of the LP-28 organization seized the headquarters of the Christian Democratic Party last month and are holding several hostages, including the wife of Education Minister Eduard Colindres and a daughter of Jose Morales Erlich, a member of the ruling civilian-military junta.

They have not specified any conditions for the release of the hostages at the party building.

A group of militant students occupied the education ministry on Feb. 5 and are holding about 60 captives, including Education Minister Colindres, to back demands for free education for all.

El Salvador over the past six months has experienced a wave of violence and kidnappings, including that of South African Ambassador Archibald Dunn who was seized by left-wing guerrillas last Nov. 28.

A mixed civilian-military junta overthrew right-wing president Carlos Humberto Romero on Oct. 15.

But the diverse left-wing groups operating here have expressed dissatisfaction with the pace of reforms and have declared war against the authorities.

In related matters, Salvadorean coffee grower Jaime Battle Geoffroy kidnapped by leftist guerrillas six months ago, was freed here Saturday police said.

No details of the release were given nor was it known how much ransom was paid to the guerrillas of the Popular Liberation Forces.

The FPL still hold South African Ambassador Archibald Gardner Dunn who was kidnapped on November 28.

South African heart transplant pioneer Dr. Christian Bernard, who has been trying to negotiate the release of Dunn, disclosed in an open letter published in San Salvador recently that the guerrillas were asking for a \$20 million ransom.

Salvador's police have assured the Spanish government that they will not interfere in the embassy occupation.



GUARD: Medic Karen Sheedy of San Antonio, Texas, is on guard at the army medical field unit recently. She is among the growing number of women in the U.S. armed forces who say they would go into combat if permitted. U.S. law now bars women from front-line duty.

But see victory in Gulf

Allies doubt U.S. strength

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (R) — America's friends appear confident U.S. forces could repel an initial Soviet bid to take over the Gulf but are less certain about their effectiveness in a wider, prolonged conflict.

This emerged in a survey of various world capitals following President Jimmy Carter's public commitment to protect the Gulf if Soviet forces attempt to move beyond Afghanistan.

The survey showed that government and defense experts in various capitals, including Peking, generally are reassured about the military capability of the United States, primarily because of its powerful and sophisticated weaponry.

But they have mixed views of the qualify of Americans put in uniform since conscription was abandoned in 1973 during the Vietnam war, when U.S. forces numbered three million.

Some think the present all-volunteer force of two million has lowered the standards of U.S. military manpower. Others believe it would drop even more should the call-up be renewed.

At the same time, almost all U.S. allies praise Carter's recent plan for registration of 16 million Americans of military age, a move regarded as a warning to Moscow.

The survey showed some official concern in Pakistan, Australia, France, the Netherlands, as all as NATO military analysts in Brussels, about U.S. army standards.

But British, West German, Italian, Spanish and New Zealand authorities took an opposite view. A number said the quality of American servicemen was high, particularly because of lessons taught by the Vietnam war.

The confidence and concerns come against a backdrop of some close scrutiny by U.S. congressmen of the capabilities of U.S. forces to back Carter's pledge to protect the Gulf.

The U.S. fleet has dwindled since Vietnam from more than 900 warships to about half that number. The Carter administration proposes building 97 new warships over the next five years, but pressure is building in Congress for more.

The navy has been strained to keep aircraft carriers in waters around Iran, where it is said the revolutionary atmosphere could offer temptations for a further Soviet adventure.

Two carriers are there now, but the Pentagon says one will eventually have to be removed. Even a one-carrier deployment forces a reduction of navy units in the Western Pacific and the Mediterranean, and that concerns some allies, including Japan.

Mainly because of the congressional concerns, Pentagon officials have revealed what otherwise would be secret plans, saying the U.S. could move 24,500 men into the Gulf within two weeks of a Soviet attempt to seize vital oilfields.

Carter administration officials also emphasize efforts to obtain permission from some countries in Africa and Asia — Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kenya and Somalia among others — for U.S. forces to use their ports and airfields in any Gulf emergency.

The United States now has only the small British-owned island of Diego Garcia as a resupply base for its ships in the Indian Ocean, and plans a major build-up of its facilities.

The survey produced the following country-by-country assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of U.S. forces, as seen by defense experts:

For East and Pacific:

Pakistan — The United States retains a major advantage over the Soviet Union because of a superior industrial and technological base. But the quality of military manpower has fallen at a time when highly intelligent servicemen are needed to operate increasingly complex weapons.

Islamabad wants U.S. forces strengthened in southwest Asia to counter the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, although it does not want American troops on Pakistani soil.

One major disadvantage is that it has virtually no bases in the region, while the Soviet Union can function as a continental Asian power with borders close to areas of high strategic interest.

"The Russians can move troops into the region overland from their training and cantonment areas and fly aircraft from home bases," one Pakistani defense expert said. "The United States cannot."

Officials said Singh's relatives and supporters retaliated last Thursday.

About 100 upper caste armed men descended on Parasigha in the early hours of Thursday, encircled 40 households, set them on fire and shot anyone who came out, eyewitnesses said.

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Women 'up in arms'

Draft policy draws fire

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP) — President Jimmy Carter's proposal to register women for a potential military conscription drew quick opposition in Congress with the chance it will be rejected.

"I'm sure he realizes it will not pass," said Representative Richard White, a Texas democrat who chairs the House of Representatives Armed Services Subcommittee that will get Carter's recommendations.

"The speaker of the house said overwhelmingly it will not pass," White said. "It's no secret."

Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill has said he told the White House last month the house probably would approve Carter's proposal to register men, but would reject registration of

women.

Senate Democratic Leader Robert C. Byrd favors registering men but has taken no position on including women. He told reporters this week he is not sure how the Senate will vote.

White said "I think the president is making a gesture to certain groups who feel women should be treated equally in all respects, but as well as good."

"But there's no way in the world that any one in the White House or the Pentagon could regard registration of women as being in the interests of national security," White said. "Why should we have this turmoil at this time?"

White said that "since we have no will to put women in combat at this time" — the Secretary of Defense and others said registering women would be a gesture, a matter of equity — then I don't feel there is a need to register women."

The Mississippi democrat told the White House last month that the subcommittee will easily approve Carter's call to renew registration of men but is lined up 6-3 against including women.

Carter's decision met with cautious approval from many women's and veterans' groups.

But Phyllis Schafly, head of the Stop ERA movement, which claims membership of 50,000, criticized Carter's decision to register the nation's 4.2 million 19 and 20-year-old women.

"President Carter stabbed America's womanhood in the back in a cowardly sort of way," Schafly said. "He organized a national petition against registered women. If this administration can't stand up to women's lib, they can't stand up to the Russians. Americans won't stand for their daughters to be drafted."

But other women's leaders say that women must assume responsibility for helping with national defense, they should also have equal rights.

"We believe in full equality for women in all aspects of American life," said Iris Mi gang, chairwoman of the National Women Political Caucus, the nation's largest feminist organization.

A spokesman for the American Legion said the Veterans' Organization favors registering women for the draft.

"But we don't favor using women in combat roles," said Michael Schlee, the legion's director of national security.

David Landau, staff attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, said if ACLU will file suit if Congress kills registration of women, but allows men to be registered. The ACLU opposes registering men women, Landau said.

The president of the League of Women Voters of the United States, Ruth Hinerne said, "We support equal opportunity regardless of sex. We would not oppose including women in a draft." Pat Reuss, executive director of the Women's Equity Act League, appealed to Congress to approve Carter's recommendation.

"We look now to Congress to put aside outdated versions of women's role in society and to declare through appropriate legislation that women should have equal responsibility to participate in our national defense effort," she said.

The registration program for 19 and 20-year-old women would begin later this year.

The registration forms would require name, address, date of birth, and social security number. The forms would be checked for postal windows "to insure that they are legible and complete," a White House "fact sheet" on the proposal said.

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(P-2-80)

Polls give Carter Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 10 (R) — U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy sent out an army of 1,000 volunteers to bring out the vote in Sunday's Maine Democratic caucuses and save him from embarrassing political defeat in his native New England.

Public opinion polls have given President Jimmy Carter the decided edge in the caucuses — the second voter test of strength between the men battling for the Democratic presidential nomination.

While Kennedy's volunteers are knocking on doors, trying to convince Kennedy supporters to attend the caucus meetings to be held in 428 precincts around the State, the Massachusetts Democrat is due to make a last-minute swing through Maine appealing for votes.

Political experts rate Kennedy as the underdog in the Maine contest, although the Carter camp claims the race is too close to call.

Carter aides say the Kennedy side has much the better organization. For example, they said they only planned to send some 200 volunteers out Sunday in a door-to-door canvass for support.

Carter has not campaigned at all in Maine.

Death toll rises in caste violence

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10 (R) — A caste war in India's eastern Bihar state has claimed another victim, bringing to 14 the number of people killed in the last week.

Officials said that in a fresh attack Saturday a lower-caste crowd opened fire in Sardur village, killing one upper-caste farmer and injuring several other people.

The entire Jehanabad district was reported under guard. Two more companies of paramilitary police had been sent to the area where upper and lower caste Hindus have been involved in.

The trouble started last October when peasants, mostly Harijans (untouchables), beheaded a local landowner named Ram Miranjan Singh for alleged illegal land-grabbing in Parasigha village.

Officials said Singh's relatives and supporters retaliated last Thursday.

About 100 upper caste armed men descended on Parasigha in the early hours of Thursday, encircled 40 households, set them on fire and shot anyone who came out, eyewitnesses said.

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Best team ever

U.S. enters Lake Placid confidently

LAKE PLACID, New York, Feb. 10 (AP) — On Monday, the XIII Winter Olympics begin at this picturesque Adirondack Mountain playground, and athletes from the United States appear poised to increase their medal count from the 1976 games.

At the 1976 Innsbruck Games, America's winter sports exponents gathered 10 medals — three by speedskater Sheila Young-Ochowicz.

Ochowicz is retired now, married and the mother of a 1-year-old daughter, but she left a legacy of U.S. dominance in speedskating that could propel America to its best Winter-Olympics ever.

The most medals ever won by the United States in the Winter Games was 12 in 1952 at Lake Placid — six gold, four silver and two bronze. Last time around, America had three gold, three silver and four bronze.

There are 12 winter Olympic sports — speedskating, figure skating, downhill skiing, slalom, giant slalom, ski jumping, cross-country, nordic combined, biathlon, bobsledding and ice hockey — with 38 events in all, offering a possible 114 medals.

Picking up where Ochowicz left off will be Eric and Beth Heiden of Madison, Wisconsin.

Eric, 21, swept both the overall and sprint championships this season, his fourth in a row for each. His sister, Beth, won the overall and junior world titles in 1979.

Men's speedskating is contended over five distances, and Eric is favored in all.

"It's unavoidable to see Eric as the favorite to claim every gold medal available in speedskating," says Peter Schott.

Skaters score sprinting successes

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin, Feb. 10 (AP) — Eric Heiden, notwithstanding a surprising challenge by unheralded U.S. Olympic teammate Tom Plant, was the overall men's leader Saturday in his bid for a fourth successive world speed skating sprint championship.

Plant upset Heiden by three-hundredths of a second to win the men's 500-meter event. Heiden, who tied 1976 Olympic gold medalist Peter Mueller for second place in the 500, came back to win the 1,000 and gain the overall lead with 77.305 points.

Norwegian ace Frode Roenning finished fourth in the 500 and third in the 1,000 for second place overall with 78.525 points in the two-day event, which has attracted nearly 100 of the world's top skaters as a prelude to the upcoming Winter Olympics at Lake Placid, New York.

Plant was third overall among men at 78.695 followed by Gaetan Boucher of Canada with 78.910, Mueller with 79.050 and Eugenii Kulikov of the Soviet Union with 79.405.

The women's races also held surprises as Karin Enke, an 18-year-old student from Dresden, East Germany, won the 500 in 42.060 seconds and the 1,000 in one minute

Navratilova meets Austin in Los Angeles

Gerulaitis faces Borg in Grand Slam finale

BOCA Raton, Florida, Feb. 10 (AP) — Vitas Gerulaitis outlasted fellow New Yorker John McEnroe in a thrilling first set tie-breaker and went on to victory Saturday in a semifinal match of the \$300,000 Grand Slam of Tennis.

Gerulaitis will vie for tennis' biggest top prize of \$150,000 Sunday afternoon against Bjorn Borg, who drubbed Guillermo Vilas 6-2, 6-1 in Friday's semifinal. The 25-year-old Gerulaitis has his victories against Borg, three-time defending champion in this event.

Gerulaitis and McEnroe put on a dazzling serve and volley show, mixed with vicious passing shots and deft drop shots.

Each player broke the other's serve once in the 22-minute first set, setting the stage for the dramatic tie-breaker won 7-5 by Gerulaitis.

After exchanging service aces on the first two points of the tie-breaker, the players went to 4-4. On the next point, Gerulaitis ripped a backhand passing shot down the line for an outright winner.

McEnroe then netted a backhand, and Gerulaitis missed a forehand making it 6-5.

Gerulaitis won the tie-breaker on the 12th point when McEnroe netted an easy forehand.

The 20-year-old McEnroe seemed discouraged and impatient through much of the second set losing his serve in the fourth, sixth and ninth games.

The key game in the second set was the fourth. McEnroe served two double faults and netted a backhand volley to give Gerulaitis a service break and a 3-1 advantage.

The win evened Gerulaitis' record against

men's coach.

While Beth was shut out of major titles this season, she can be expected to contend in all four women's distances.

Between them, the Heidens very well could win nine medals, nearly equaling 1976's total.

But it does not stop there.

The husband-wife team of Peter and Leah Poulos Mueller will be strong in the shorter distances. Peter was a gold medalist in '76 in 1,000 meters, and Leah won the 1976 women's world sprint title.

More medals are probable in figure skating. Several other categories — alpine skiing, bobsledding, cross-country skiing, jumping and hockey — also could produce others.

In figure skating, Linda Fratianne, a 19-year-old Northridge, California, is the reigning world singles champion for women, and is favored to win the gold here. The defending men's world champion is Vladimir Kovalev of the Soviet Union, but 1978 world champion Charles Tickner of Littleton, Colorado, could come away with a medal.

The team of Tai Babilonia and Randy Gardner of Los Angeles reign as world pairs champions, but perennial Soviet titleholders Rodina and Alexander Zaitsev have returned from a year's retirement and will challenge.

Those two skating sports alone then could yield as many as 13 medals. The United States' best shot at more is in alpine skiing — downhill, slalom and giant slalom.

Cindy Nelson, 23, of Lutsen, Minnesota, is America's only returning Olympic medalist in alpine skiing, having won a bronze in downhill at Innsbruck. She has to be considered a

strong contender for another medal.

"I'm happy to have '76 behind me," she says. "Being the only medalist doesn't put any special pressure on me... I'm comfortable, I'm relaxed and I'm confident."

Nelson leads a large group of American women who have done well in the world cup this season. Heidi Preuss, 18, of Lakeport, New Hampshire, and Holly Beth Flanders, 21, of Manchester, New Hampshire, have excelled in downhill. Christi Cooper, 20, of Sun Valley, Idaho, has had her best year in giant slalom, and Abbi Fisher, 22, of South Conway, New Hampshire, is a threat in slalom.

The American men have not won an alpine medal since 1964 at Innsbruck when Billy Kidd and Jimmy Henga took second and third in the slalom. This year's hopes rest with Phil and Steve Mahre, twin brothers from Yakima, Washington.

"I've had a so-so season," Phil says. "I've been inconsistent. I'll be with the leaders in one run and make a mistake in the next. If I can put two runs together, I'll be satisfied."

If the American skiers do as well at home in the Olympics as they traditionally have done in the world cup, the alpine events can be expected to yield one — perhaps two — medals.

The materialization of hope for American medals in bobsledding has been a surprise. The reasons are varied — more track time than ever before, more sponsorship and thus better equipment, and an infusion of new, stronger athletic blood into the sport.

United States bobsled chances rest primarily on the shoulders of drivers Bob Hickey of Keene, New York, Howard Siler of Brushton, New York, and Brent Rushlow of Saranac Lake, New York.

Hickey, holder of the track record in four-man, includes on his team Olympic gold medalist Willie Davenport of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Siler will drive both two-man and four-man sleds with major factor backing and "super-secret go-fast gear." Rushlow, a veteran Olympian, probably is the best natural driver and holds the two-man track mark.

Even Swiss driver Peter Schaefer, brother of world champion Erich Schaefer, concedes the Americans a chance this year.

Hickey was asked if an American gold medal was possible. "We've got the support to do it," Hickey said. "The Europeans have better equipment, but we have better teams."

Again, as it was in '76, the only American medal threat in cross-country is Bill Koch, 24, of Guilford, Vermont. Four years ago, Koch skied out of anonymity by winning a silver medal in the 30 kilometers.

After some lean years, his coach, John Bower, says Koch is ready to win again. "He's fit. He looks good. He's ready to go."

It is possible that ski jumping could yield its first American medal ever. Jim Denney, a 22-year-old from Duluth, Minnesota, had the best season of his career last year, scoring an unprecedented victory in the 70-meter jump at the Salpauselka Games in Sweden.

Heiden and Mueller were clocked in 38.69.

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Poulos-Mueller, Peter's wife, was second in the 500 in 42.47 and fourth in the 1,000 in 1:27.32. She was second overall with 86.130 points.

Beth Heiden, Eric's sister and last year's all-around women's champion, was third at 87.145. Sarah Dwyer of Madison, Wisconsin was a surprising second in the 1,000 and 1:27.07.

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The women's races also held surprises as Karin Enke, an 18-year-old student from Dresden, East Germany, won the 500 in 42.060 seconds and the 1,000 in one minute

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Afghanistan's most infamous political prison

By Tyler Marshall

KABUL — In Afghanistan's dominant Pashtu language, the words Pule Charkhi mean "bridge where the road turns."

But to the people of this politically oppressed West Asian nation, the words are synonymous with brutality, torture and death. For Pule Charkhi is the name of Afghanistan's most infamous political prison.

Located in a derelict, windswept corner of the Kabul valley about 10 miles east of the city center, its low, sinister profile stands as a symbol of oppression.

What has gone on behind the stone walls of Pule Charkhi in the past two years is still far from clear. Rumors, mixed with countless horror stories of chilling proportions told by former inmates and their relatives, created a legend of such terror that many found it impossible to believe.

However, in recent months, some details have emerged that tend to substantiate the worst fears of those with friends and relatives inside.

Responsible sources here now believe that between 12,000 and 15,000 Afghans may have perished there during the past 20 months. Thousands of others may have undergone the most sadistic forms of physical torture.

A growing number of foreign observers here now believe that when the full truth is known, Pule Charkhi may rank alongside names like Dachau and Auschwitz, the Nazi concentration camps, in terms of human suffering and inhumanity to man.

"The scale may not be as great, but Afghanistan is a small country so psychologically and socially, the impact may be very similar," said one Western resident here who has attempted to trace events at the prison.

According to most accounts, there has been a prison of some kind at Pule Charkhi since the early part of the century. But Muhammad Daoud, the man who overthrew the last Afghan king and proclaimed the country a republic, is credited with construction of the present prison.

While prisoners were tortured at Pule Charkhi under Daoud, sources here tend to view his excesses as not exceptional in a country where rulers have traditionally taken revenge on their opponents after seizing power. It is generally believed that mass executions and torture began only after the April 1978 coup that brought to power the Soviet-backed Marxist government of Nur Muhammad Taraki.

Taraki began campaign of mass arrests to suppress mounting opposition in traditional Afghan society to his program of sweeping reforms.

Hafizullah Amin, who overthrew Taraki in a bloody coup last September, was put in charge of the reign of terror, carrying out his task with unprecedented zeal.

It is doubtful that anyone knows for certain how many Afghans were jailed at Pule Charkhi during the 20 months of Taraki's and Amin's rule, but Western observers estimate that for much of the time, the prison, which Daoud designed and built in the mid 1970s to hold 3,000, contained somewhere between 10,000 and 15,000.

Families of those imprisoned rarely received any official confirmation of their loved ones' whereabouts, but most of those arrested in Kabul were taken to Pule Charkhi. The big question was whether the person was alive.

If a family suspected their father or son was there, they would take a bundle of clothes and food to the guard, "one if guards familiar with prison routine explained. "If the guards accepted what was brought, it was a silent indicator the person was most likely alive. If it was rejected, it meant he was dead."

However, because some guards were corrupt, acceptance was never an absolute guarantee that someone was still alive.

According to three separate accounts, including one description from a former inmate, the names of those picked for execution would be called out at night, and those persons would be told they were being released. They were then put onto buses, driven outside the prison and shot.

The number varied from 20 to 100 each night, according to these accounts. Inmates first began to suspect that executions were taking place when relatives of those supposedly released were spotted at the main gate trying to give packages to prison guards.

While news of the discovery swept through Kabul, even the most ardent anti-government Afghans discounted rumors that as many as 10,000 had been killed.

Then, last November, Amin, in an attempt to discredit Taraki, the man he had overthrown two months previously, ordered a list of those executed at Pule Charkhi and other, smaller provincial prisons to be read out in public. Although no exact count was given by the government, one Western diplomat put the number of names at 9,700.

According to one reliable source, these suspicions were confirmed sometime early last year, when the Afghan prison officer in charge of one group of executions found discrepancies between his execution list and those inmates on the death bus.

Those not on the execution list were returned to the prison and recounted their story. A major prison riot is said to have ensued, but it was crushed.

According to Western sources, the first inkling of mass murder at Pule Charkhi came last summer, after a group of peasants living a few miles from the prison complained of a bad odor emanating from an area nearby. It led to the discovery of several mass graves.

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Now there are conflicting schools of thought about the number of political prisoners remaining inside Pule Charkhi. One former inmate released a few months ago claims as many as 7,000 still languish inside.

The government alleges that only common criminals remain, along with some of Amin's senior aides. — (LAT)

Need for new U.S. foreign policy

By Stanley Hoffmann

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. —

President Jimmy Carter's State of the Union message entails not so much a new foreign policy as a reiteration of two familiar notions of the 1970s.

One is the Nixon Doctrine: The U.S. has discovered that it cannot rely on other nations to meet major Soviet challenges with limited assistance from it and that there is no substitute for its own forces.

The other notion is the Carter administration's original belief that the U.S. relations with the Soviet Union could be treated as a less important issue than, and a separate problem from, the global issues of world order such as human rights, non-proliferation and energy. The Carter message, on the contrary, stresses the interaction between Soviet conduct and these issues, but the new tough line raises two serious questions.

First, Carter has warned Moscow that "its decision to use military force in Afghanistan will be costly to every political and economic relationship it values" — but are the sanctions decided upon or envisaged likely to oblige Moscow to change course? A boycott of the Olympics would be of great symbolic value, but for Moscow the loss of the Olympics is hardly comparable to the loss of Afghanistan. The suspension of SALT II is likely to hurt the U.S. far more than Moscow, for the treaty allows America to pursue all of its planned new nuclear programs while curtailing those Soviet programs that threatened the U.S. most. Especially if, as many of the treaty's critics assert, Soviet strategic doctrine is a war-fighting doctrine, SALT II made it more difficult for the Russians to have illusions about a surgical first strike or a victorious

nuclear war.

As for economic sanctions, to be really effective they would have to be imposed not by America alone but also by its major allies. This is unlikely for reasons that amount to a mix of interest, fear and distrust of an American leadership whose oscillations have left many of its allies bewildered.

Second, the explicit Carter commitment to defend the Gulf region against a Soviet attempt to control it is a useful restatement of containment, but here also there are difficulties. An effective barrier against Soviet aggression would depend on two conditions, neither of which has yet been met.

One would be the willingness of the Gulf states to give such priority to the Soviet threat as to provide the U.S. with military facilities without asking in exchange an American-sponsored resolution of the Palestinian problem that would go not only for beyond Israeli Premier Menahem Begin's notions but also beyond the ambiguities of Camp David. Carter's vague statements on this issue in the address are unlikely to prove adequate.

The other condition is a reduction of the hostilities and rivalries, such as those between Pakistan and India or between Iraq and Syria that have always made the barrier of containment so fragile.

Moreover, the main threat to Western positions in the area is not likely to be outright Soviet aggression: Moscow knows that the use of Soviet troops in Iran or in Pakistan would be far riskier than in Afghanistan. The greatest peril lies in internal turmoil and subversion, in a pro-Soviet regime taking over in one area or in Soviet-sponsored separatism disrupting another.

If Carter's commitment to resist Soviet attempts

to "gain control" does not extend to such eventualities, the U.S. predicament will remain undiminished: but if it does extend to them, the U.S. could soon find, as in Vietnam, that American military power is no substitute for local political and social cohesion and that the key problem is not the absence of military power but its impotence in such situations.

The other set of questions raised by the message concerns the relations between the new policy toward Moscow and the other issues in world affairs. Wisely, Carter has resisted the Kissinger temptation of linking all of them to the Soviet-American rivalry and has reaffirmed his commitment to human rights and to the control of nuclear weapons. But the tougher the line toward Moscow becomes, the more attempts at promoting human rights or non-proliferation will tend to be subordinated to the priority of containment.

The charge leveled against the administration — that its human rights policy undermined the Shah — might be hurled again at any attempt to make the U.S. aid to Pakistan depend on non-proliferation and internal-reform commitments by the military regime. It will be easier to get congressional cooperation for a simple, or simpminded, policy of renewed universal cold war than for a complex policy that tries to sacrifice neither the U.S. security nor its world-order interests. In other words, the task of defining an integrated foreign policy based on the early Carter illusions about both Soviet-American relations and the solution of global issues in accordance with American ideals, yet concerned with pursuing both sets of problems simultaneously and coherently, has only just begun. (NYT)

saudi press review

Newspapers Sunday led with summit talks between King Khalid and King Hassan II of Morocco. They quoted him as saying that Jerusalem was an Arab and Islamic issue and "we shall never allow another 'Afghanistan in the Sahara'". *Al Jazirah* led with Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal's reaffirmation that Saudi Arabia would never allow the establishment of foreign military bases on its territory.

One of the prominent front-page stories in *Al Medina* dealt with the award of King Faisal International Prizes by Crown Prince Fahd Tuesday. *Otuz* highlighted Kuwait Defense Minister's reaffirmation that his country was militarily prepared to defend its territory against any external aggression and would also be found ready to take part in the liberation of occupied Arab territories.

In a front-page story, *Al Jazirah* said that the United States

permanent representative to the United Nations, Donald McHenry, was to start fact-finding mission in the Middle East with a visit to Kuwait Sunday. *Al Riyad* gave front page prominence to Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal's reaffirmation that Saudi Arabia would never allow the establishment of foreign military bases on its territory.

Al Medina stressed the significance of summit meetings in the circumstances now prevailing in the Arab and Islamic world. The paper was optimistic about the outcome of the meetings. It highlighted the need for a united action so that the whole nation remains prepared for any war in

the future.

Al Nadwa described Saudi-Moroccan relations as "ideal," and said that the government and people of Morocco had a great role to play in the defense of Islamic sacred places. The paper said the Moroccan monarch's visit to Saudi Arabia was yet another demonstration of bilateral cooperation which will reinforce Islamic solidarity and help the two countries to work together for mutual welfare and the interest of the Islamic nation as a whole.

Al Bida said in an editorial that the concern of the two countries for Arab and Islamic issues will bring about fruitful results and will enable the Arab and Islamic nation to strive for the restoration of its occupied lands.

Al Jazirah said the Kingdom's firm decision not allowing any foreign military base on its ter-

ritory. It derived strength from belief in God and self-confidence in defending the country and the people from any external threat. In the paper's view, the best method to confront foreign threats was to remain committed to a course of positive neutrality without involvement in the struggle of world power blocs.

The paper reaffirmed that Saudi Arabia's stance reflected its determination to protect itself and also other states and their peoples in the region. This attitude shows how much the Kingdom feels responsible for the security, peace and stability of the region as a whole.

Otuz also said that the Kingdom's rejection of any foreign military bases on its soil was a direct contribution to the policy of self-reliance and a step forward toward Arab and Islamic solidarity.



"Just a little patience. We've stopped wheat supplies and we're not going to the Moscow Olympics!"
Al Medina

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Finding Cleopatra's palace with a crystal ball

By Paul Dean

LOS ANGELES — The Mobius Group, a Los Angeles exploration and research organization, is stirring up more mud than it disturbed in Alexandria harbor last year when it uncovered ruins of what could be the palace of Cleopatra.

Mobius recently announced that it used an international team of psychics to guide the archeological expedition.

"Psychic research pushes a lot of people's buttons," says Stephen Schwartz, the articulate, tireless president and founder of Mobius. "It is very, very threatening. It's frightening. It doesn't fit into the normal explanation of what constitutes reality, what everybody is comfortable with."

Weeks after the November descent and discovery by Mobius, two Egyptian scholars reevaluated the group's find of columns, blocks, massive granite heads and a headless sphinx. It is nonsense, they said.

The Mobius team, which announced its work before an annual meeting of the Underwater Archeological Conference in Albuquerque, New Mexico, was further condemned by one member as "publicity seekers." Schwartz, leader of the diving dig and its two years of planning, hasn't fared much better in domestic circles. He has been described by associates on a former Mobius project as a man whose interpretations confuse "boyish enthusiasm with scholarly research."

Schwartz, however, is undaunted.

"I think the publicity attendant to this has been so extraordinary that a number of people (Mobius consultants) whose colleagues do not normally think of them as involved in the psychic suddenly find themselves publicly associated with the psychic and within their career group that might not be entirely comfortable. Suddenly, there is a little back-pedaling going on."

Publicity surrounding Mobius for the past

two weeks has been a clash of checkbook journalism and honest inquiries. But Schwartz is determined to refute initial reports that Mobius has definitely located the 2,000-year-old waterfront palace of Cleopatra.

In his Albuquerque paper, Schwartz did not claim positive hits on the palace. "It was felt" and "corresponded closely..." and "appears to be..." custom every conclusion concerning the origins of the statuary, broken pillars, notched blocks of Aswan granite, a Pharaonic crown, lintels and pediments found at a depth of 30 feet and less than 100

In a cross between opening fortune cookies and judging the Academy Awards, Schwartz sent maps and questions, each in individual envelopes to prevent "psychic seepage," to 11 well-tested psychics.

yards from the existing shoreline of Alexandria's Eastern Harbor.

"Unfortunately, most of the people in the press have leaped through the caveats and qualifiers that are contained within the paper," Schwartz says. "What we have said is that we have found construction that is not Pharaonic. There is a floor down there which

is about 300 square meters, it is an area which one would associate with the royal palace and we would like to do much more extended research to see whether that is what it is."

Having buried this barricade (although a Mobius press release of limited distribution contained a bald statement, since retracted, that the complexes "have been discovered..."), Schwartz eagerly returns to debunking those who would debunk psychics.

Telepathy, automatic writing, telekinesis, clairvoyance, dowsing, and extrasensory perception he says, have become a legitimate discipline.

For more than 75 years, Schwartz says psychics have been used, but given only scant credit, on archeological finds in England, central Europe, Canada and Mexico.

Police around the world no longer think psychics should be scooped up in a net. Unconfirmed estimates say the Soviet Union is investing more than £ 50 million a year in psychological research beneath the camouflage of biophysics. Slowly, universities and scientific associations are turning to the subject.

But, Schwartz says, despite "rips and holes in the fabric of the regular consensus of the materialists," a vast block of the scientific community opposes the work. He believes it is resisted because it challenges the fundamentals of established disciplines and requires the acceptance of anomalies. Schwartz uses history to prove his point that standard beliefs, even those rooted in learned theories, should not block innovation no matter how outrageous the experiment.

As scientists cannot explain certain phenomena, Schwartz says he could not explain psychics but he accepts their power. He estimates their accuracy at about 50 per cent.

With this faith Schwartz decided in 1976 to form a group combining psychics and

orthodox scientists, on equal terms.

He decided to call it Mobius after Auguste Mobius, a 19th-Century French mathematician who believed in the integration of the seen and unseen, the rational and the intuitive.

Its roster of 12 associates includes a professor of classical archaeology from the University of Warsaw, the dean of the University of Southern California's Marine and Coastal Studies Institute and a full complement of electrical engineers, geologists, geophysicists and marine technologists.

Schwartz held a Department of Defense post with the lofty title of special assistant, research and analysis to the chief of naval operations which, he says, meant almost three years of writing 600,000 words of speeches, 400,000 words of memoranda and 600,000 words of papers for feisty Admiral Elmo Zumwalt.

He was a consultant to the oceanographer of the Navy, is a student of all varieties of extra-sensory perception and author of *The Secret Vault of Time* (Grosser and Dunlap, 1978), a book on psychic archaeology.

In November of 1978, historians Key Croissant and Cathy Dees supplied Mobius with a full study of ancient Alexandria, designed by Alexander the Great in 331 BC.

Two months later, in what is best understood as a cross between opening fortune cookies and judging the Academy Awards, Schwartz sent maps and a series of questions, each in individual envelopes to prevent "psychic seepage," to 11 well-tested psychics.

One was a supermarket checkout clerk in Los Angeles, another a high school drop out and parts manager for an auto dealership in British Columbia. Most requested anonymity.

There was no thought at this time, says Schwartz, to seek underwater the palace of Cleopatra, nor other Alexandrian remains such as the Lighthouse of Pharos or the temple complex of Isis Pharia, goddess of the Egyptian Trinity. All questions concerned the objective world and were general inquiries about antiquities that might be found in the area.

Six weeks later, the envelopes were in. Answers were studied and compared. Maps were set on a light table and overlaid. The whole formed what Schwartz prefers to call a "consensus matrix" with left-field disagreements discarded and attention focused on overlapping opinions and site predictions.

"There was close agreement of key areas, such as the ancient library of Alexandria and the necropolis," Schwartz says, "and three of the respondents sent us underwater information although we hadn't asked for that."

Last March, in the company of Canadian psychic George McMullen and psychic Hella Hammid of Los Angeles, a skeleton Mobius team arrived in Alexandria.

Schwartz says the group rediscovered a three-story, underground Byzantine cistern that had been sealed and almost forgotten for 45 years, a 6th-Century community called Marea that local authorities said had never been excavated, and enough evidence to indicate that the original respondents may not have been working on wild guesses.

But during this time, says Schwartz, McMullen was continually sidetracked toward the harbor. Hammid's sense, was similar. "They were so specific, so adamant, we felt obligated to get permits to dive in the harbor," Schwartz says. "We also sent a tel to Dr. Edgerton (Harold Edgerton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology) and asked him if he would be willing to conduct a side-scan survey of the harbor."

Edgerton arrived in Alexandria on May 8. He surveyed the harbor and, despite deep sit-



The Nile

and suspended debris, the sonar recorded two submerged targets in the Eastern Harbor. "We went home. It was time to regroup, to rethink."

Part of that regrouping included mailing

The team spent three weeks on the harbor bottom competing with raw sewage pumped into the inlet from a city of 4.5 million, and a breakwater construction project dropping concrete blocks into the search site.

more questions to nine psychics in Mobius' directory, which now included respondents in Italy. Again, the questions were general but did refer to Cleopatra, Anthony and Julius Caesar.

Written responses, particularly from McMullen, were much more detailed than the questions. "This is Cleo's palace," he replied. McMullen's drawing showed a tiered, two-story structure. "Front of the

palace was where water is now. The palace was not large or as grand as some. It was rather square and plain with steps going down to the water..."

Another respondent included a drawing. Her description also was of a two-story building. "There was a clear overlay around the Eastern Harbor, there were descriptions of columns with capitals, and agreement, at least in one area, with the sonar targets."

With enough of its \$ 500,000 budget from five private investors remaining, Mobius returned to Alexandria in November. Now, with the full blessing of Dr. Muhammad Fouad Hilmy, governor of Alexandria, and the support of Egyptian navy divers, Mobius went underwater.

The team spent three weeks on the harbor bottom competing with raw sewage pumped into the inlet from a city of 4.5 million, and a breakwater construction project dropping concrete blocks into the search site.

But Mobius found areas littered with massive artifacts that Schwartz said was "fairly clear evidence" of the palace and temple complexes "where archaeologists and historians said they should be."

Schwartz is the first to agree that his finds were inclusive. More research is needed. Suction dredging should be attempted. Inscriptions will have to be sought. He hopes a well-funded international team can pick up where ever and whenever Mobius decides to leave off. "We're no longer in the business of proving it (the psychic) exists. It does exist, the disciplines can work together, now we want to show how this can be used economically and ethically."



Divers of the Mobius Group who explored Alexandria's port

Grenada after the 'weirdo'

By Les Payne

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — *The Day of the Jackal* was playing at the main downtown theater here. In 1973, after one showing, the spy thriller about an attempt to overthrow the French government by assassinating President Charles de Gaulle was canceled by Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy, who considered it too provocative for the island he ran like a family business.

Gairy is gone now, living in San Diego. He was a devotee of voodoo and unidentified flying objects — "a weirdo," in the opinion of a State Department official. He was overthrown in March in a nearly bloodless coup. Many of the policies he opposed are favored by the new regime, which considers itself a socialist "revolutionary government."

Gairy was a close friend of the United States and a foe of communism. The new prime minister, Maurice Bishop, 35, says that his government's relationship with the United States is unfortunately "chilly." The Carter administration, he feels, is fueling a mini-Cold War in the Caribbean, forcing him to choose between the United States and Cuba. Bishop and his government have, for the moment, chosen Cuba.

That choice has brought 250 Cuban technicians to Grenada to build the island's first international airport, expected to cost \$ 25 million. The existing airport handles only small planes from Trinidad and Barbados; it is a harrowing, mountainous 25-mile drive from the capital and its Grand Anse Beach, which many tourists consider the finest in the Caribbean. The new airport is expected to expand the tourist industry and create jobs on the island, where, under Gairy, unemployment exceeded 50 per cent.

The Cubans have contributed cement, steel and 93 pieces of heavy construction equipment for the project. Iraq has donated \$ 2 million for construction of the terminal and the Bishop government has started an aggressive bond drive among its citizens to raise capital.

Shortly after the coup, Bishop asked the United States for arms and economic aid. The Carter administration offered \$ 5,000 which Bishop rejected. Within 48 hours of the coup, Castro had delivered crates of AK-47 rifles, ammunition and other arms to help the new government protect itself against Gairy's threat to retake the island with mercenaries. Bishop says even if the United States had granted significant assistance, Grenada still

would have developed close ties with Cuba as a matter of ideology. Castro later increased his assistance, sending teams to train Grenadians in fields ranging from fishing to medicine.

The need was great. Finance Minister Bernard Coard says that the country of 110,000 was essentially bankrupt. "Under Gairy there was no economic planning at all," he says. "The ministry of planning did not have a single economist and the ministry of finance did not have a trained accountant in the accounts department. Gairy ran the government on the basis of dreams. He would get up one morning and say that he dreamed about traffic circles and then get all over Grenada and build traffic circles. On another day he would dream about flowers and go around planting flowers. The man was the Idi Amin of the Caribbean. He was a madman whose total obsession, apart from women, were UFOs. It is amazing how the U.S. could support him for so long as the leader of a socialist 'revolutionary government.'

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The coup took us by surprise, but it certainly didn't take the Cubans by surprise," says an American official at the U.S. Embassy in Barbados. "We knew of Bishop's plans, but we didn't think he would be able to pull it off."

Now, Cuban trucks, tractors and bulldozers stand on the site where the rebels routed Gairy's small army. The barracks where Gairy's fleeing soldiers left their weapons is now a mess hall for Cuban construction crews building the new international airport on the black and white sand beaches of nearby Point Salines. The bold, sudden and growing Cuban presence on the 133-square-mile island caught the United States off guard.

So quick was Castro to supply aid that State Department officials, thinking the Cubans had helped stage the coup, suggested that the United States blockade Grenada. State Department officials remain divided over what to do about the new government.

To limit the appeal of Castro, the United States plans to increase its military presence in the area and pump more economic aid to pro-American islands such as Barbados, Trinidad and Haiti while Cuba seeks to boost Grenada's employment and reverse its unfavorable balance of trade.

It is the weakness of island economies and the domination by foreign powers that have given rise to leaders like Bishop who stress independence along with social and economic development. "Imperialism in the past has drained Grenada of its resources," Bishop says. His principal foreign economic adviser is Edward Boorstein, a Marxist economist who lives in the Bronx and used to counsel Castro and Chile's Salvador Allende. Boorstein compares Grenada's economy to that of pre-Castro Cuba, where unemployment was enormous, and where Castro later made changing that a high priority.

"Capitalism will not work in Grenada because capitalism is not interested in putting people to work," Boorstein says. "It is interested only in making profits. And on a small island like Grenada, it isn't easy because there aren't many resources." Bishop says Grenadians also admire the strides Cubans have made in developing their health and educational systems and in wiping out illiteracy and prostitution.

The United States has attacked Grenada for closing the *Torchlight*, its one privately owned newspaper, for failing to conduct elections as Bishop had promised, and for allegedly violating the rights of opponents. Bishop says he closed it because the editor had printed "counter-revolutionary" stories without allowing the government to be heard. The government dissolved the company that owned the paper, a Trinidadian firm openly hostile to Bishop, and declared that no one

would be allowed to own more than 5 per cent of the paper. The editor is contesting the shutdown in the courts. Meanwhile, the government tried to start its own daily newspaper, *The Free West Indian*, but had to suspend publication for lack of spare parts for the printing presses.

As for elections, Bishop says they should not be expected for at least five years. "The broad masses, and there will always be one or two segments of the population against this position, do not see elections as a priority at this time," he says. "They want to see national security improved; they want to see the economy stabilized; they want to see some new jobs created; they want to see some constructions on the roads; they want some done about health and housing."

"The people see the 13th of March as having been in its own way a more important mandate than a five-second election business that Gairy used to rig in the past. We have made no commitment to an election date. I can't tell you that it will be next month or next year. All I can say is that we see the elections as something we have to do, but we do not see it as a priority at this time."

Bishop and his aides criticize the United States for attacking the new government for human-rights violations and other alleged excesses for which Gairy was never criticized. State Department officials concede that Gairy ran a corrupt, oppressive, ruthless regime with little regard for democracy.

Gairy controlled Grenada with a strong-arm band of ex-criminals called the MongOOSE Gang. Its members subsidized their salaries by looting homes and businesses. They also saw to it that businessmen who dealt with the government spend plenty of money at restaurants and nightclubs owned by Gairy, that job-seekers voted for Gairy, and that known Gairy opponents were kept off the voter rolls.

Bishop says the United States should extradite Gairy. At the very least, he says, it should recognize his past abuses and take account of Grenada's present economic needs. But Bishop says Grenada needs the kind of aid that promotes agricultural and industrial development. That, they say, would help produce real wealth that does not disappear from the island as quickly as it is earned. As for U.S. attempts to prevent socialism from spreading in the Caribbean, Bishop says: "America cannot stop that process. No force on earth can stop that process."

British Passport No. N 425629A issued to Ra'Mund Eaves in England has been lost. Finder please return it to the British Embassy Jeddah.

Youssef Juried Establishment Zaidan House

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Development conference ends without agreement

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10 (R) — Rich and poor countries ended a United Nations conference without agreement on a program to speed up industrialization in developing countries.

They failed to reach consensus after three weeks of negotiations and Tunisian delegate Ahmed Ghazal, spokesman for the "Group of 77" developing countries, said, "ours was a dialogue of the deaf."

The conference Saturday adopted a declaration and plan of action by a split vote, 83 votes to 22, with two abstentions.

The socialist group, which voted with developing countries, placed on record its reservations on several parts of the document.

Both the socialist and Western industrial-

Gasification plant planned near Boston

BOSTON, Feb. 10 (API) — Governor Edward J. King and officials on a Massachusetts-based company announced preliminary arrangements for a coal gasification plant that would turn coal into natural gas and electricity.

The project would be the first of its magnitude in the United States, officials said, and could be the prelude to an "energy park" constructed on a 4,000-acre abandoned sawmill in the Fall River area which would include the synthetic fuel plant and an oil refinery.

Officials held news conferences stressing the project was in its initial planning stage.

"We want to make it very clear that we don't know whether it is economically feasible," said Bernard J. O'Keefe, chairman and chief officer of Devco Inc., based in suburban Wrentham. "It will take about a year to design."

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 6:00 P.M. Saturday

| | SAMA | Cash | Transfer |
|--------------------------|--------|-----------|----------|
| U.S. Dollar | 3.36 | 3.371 | 3.3625 |
| Pound Sterling | 7.72 | 7.76 | 7.76 |
| Deutsche Mark (100) | 193.00 | 194.50 | 193.75 |
| Swiss F (100) | 207.00 | 211.00 | 208.50 |
| French F (100) | 82.00 | 83.50 | 83.00 |
| Italian Lira (10,000) | 42.00 | 40.50 | 41.95 |
| Lebanese Lira (100) | | 103.00 | 102.50 |
| Syrian Lira (100) | | 80.00 | 86.60 |
| Egyptian Pound | | 4.54 | 4.54 |
| Kuwaiti Dinar | | 12.37 | 12.37 |
| Jordanian Dinar | | 11.48 | 11.41 |
| Emirates Dirham (100) | | 90.50 | 90.10 |
| Qatari Riyal (100) | | 90.92 | 91.95 |
| Bahraini Dinar | | 9.00 | 8.96 |
| Iranian Riyal (100) | | 25.00 | — |
| Iraqi Dinar (100) | | 10.00 | — |
| Yemeni Riyal (100) | | — | 74.10 |
| Moroccan Dirham (100) | | 85.00 | 91.00 |
| Indian Rupee (100) | | — | 42.80 |
| Pakistani Rupee (100) | | 175.00 | — |
| Gold kg. | | 74,900.00 | 8,700.00 |
| 10 Tolas bar | | — | — |
| Silver kg. | | — | — |
| Japanese Yen (1,000) | 14.39 | — | 14.15 |
| Canadian Dollar | 2.90 | — | — |
| Belgian Franc (1,000) | 119.00 | 118.00 | — |
| Dutch Guilder (1,000) | 175.00 | — | 176.00 |
| Spanish Peso | | 50.00 | 51.50 |
| Greek Drachma (1,000) | | 80.00 | — |
| Philippines Peso (1,000) | | — | 46.00 |
| Singapore | | — | 1.58 |

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS

ON 10TH FEBRUARY, 1980

23RD RABI AWA'L 1400

| Berth | Vessel | Agent | Cargo | Arrival |
|------------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------|
| 5. | Sea Star | BaAboud | Durra | 7.2.80 |
| 5. | Atlantic Forest | | Flour | 4.2.80 |
| 5. | Barges | Kanoo | Ctrm/Maize/ice/Gen. | 6.2.80 |
| 5. | Lantao Island | Alatas | Sorghum | 9.2.80 |
| 5. | Blue Wave | SSMSC | Flour | 4.2.80 |
| 5. | Atlantic Forest | | Pylons for Haj. | |
| 12. | Barges | Kanoo | Terminal | 1.2.80 |
| 12. | Barge MG.338-2 | Gulf | Durra/M/seed/Cotton | 4.2.80 |
| 15. | Elgezira | A.E.T. | Contrs. | 9.2.80 |
| 15. | Palagos | M.T.A. | Bulk Cement | 10.2.80 |
| 15. | Odyssseus | Rolaco | Bulk Cement | 9.2.80 |
| 15. | Strinda | Alsabah | Steel/Timber/Machy. | 10.2.80 |
| 15. | Santa Ines | Gulf | Containers/General | 9.2.80 |
| 15. | Tennessee | Barber | Ldg. mtv contrs. | 9.2.80 |
| 15. | Magnitogorsk | A.E.T. | Containers | 9.2.80 |
| 15. | Asean Greatness | Alsabah | Durra | 6.2.80 |
| 15. | Fahad | Sadaka | Rice/Flour/Gen. | 9.2.80 |
| 15. | Funing | Alsada | | |
| RECENT ARRIVALS: | | | | |
| 1. | Tennessee | Barber | Contrs/General | 9.2.80 |
| 2. | Colombia | Algosaibi | Containers | 9.2.80 |
| 3. | Al Nair | Gulf | Steel/Wire mesh | 9.2.80 |
| 4. | Magnitogorsk | A.E.T. | Ldg. empty contrs. | 9.2.80 |
| 5. | Melville Victory | O. Trade | Dura/Melonseed | 9.2.80 |
| 5. | Pelagos | M.T.A. | Containers | 9.2.80 |
| 5. | Strinda | Alsabah | Bulk Cement | 9.2.80 |
| 5. | Santa Ines | Alsabah | Containers | 9.2.80 |
| 5. | Tennessee | SSMSC | Sorghum | 10.2.80 |
| 5. | Magnitogorsk | Rolaco | Bulk cement | 10.2.80 |
| 5. | Asean Greatness | Gulf | Steal/Tim/Machy. | 10.2.80 |
| 5. | Fahad | | | |
| 5. | Funing | | | |
| RECENT ARRIVALS: | | | | |
| 1. | Tennessee | Barber | Contrs/General | 9.2.80 |
| 2. | Colombia | Algosaibi | Containers | 9.2.80 |
| 3. | Al Nair | Gulf | Steel/Wire mesh | 9.2.80 |
| 4. | Magnitogorsk | A.E.T. | Ldg. empty contrs. | 9.2.80 |
| 5. | Melville Victory | O. Trade | Dura/Melonseed | 9.2.80 |
| 5. | Pelagos | M.T.A. | Containers | 9.2.80 |
| 5. | Strinda | Alsabah | Bulk Cement | 9.2.80 |
| 5. | Santa Ines | Alsabah | Containers | 9.2.80 |
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| 5. | Magnitogorsk | Rolaco | Bulk cement | 10.2.80 |
| 5. | Asean Greatness | Gulf | Steal/Tim/Machy. | 10.2.80 |
| 5. | Fahad | | | |
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KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT,

DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS

ON 23.3.1400/10.2.1980

CHANGES PAST 24 HOURS

| | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------|
| 1. | Hellasin Eternity | Gulf | Bulk Wheat | 9.2.80 |
| 10. | Nctan Jong | Gulf | Urea Loading | 26.1.80 |
| 11. | White Rose | UEP | Sugar | 9.2.80 |
| 12. | Hannuri | OCE | General | 9.2.80 |
| 13. | Thomas Maersk | Kanoo | General N Conts. | 7.2.80 |
| 14. | | Finn Sailor | General | 9.2.80 |
| 15. | | S o u t h e r n | Bagged Cement | 7.2.80 |
| 16. | | | Bulk Cement | 7.2.80 |
| 17. | | | Containers | 9.2.80 |
| 18. | | | Containers | 9.2.80 |
| 19. | | | General | 9.2.80 |
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arab news

International Finance
International Bourse, Commodities, Money and Exchange Rates

International Share Information

| AMSTERDAM | للسودان | Petrofina | 6110 | 5970 |
|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|------------|------|
| Closing | Closing | Globe | 1184 | 1158 |
| Feb. 7 | Feb. 8 | Soc. Gen. Bank | 1045 | 1045 |
| Sofina | 3470 | UNAV | 2435 | |
| Sohay 'A' | | Union Miniere | UNAV | 838 |
| Union Miniere | | Ville Monteigne | 1365 | 1575 |
| Alcoa | 25.70 | W. | | |
| ABN Bank | 255.00 | 25.80 | | |
| Aero Bank | 62.40 | 62.50 | | |
| Dai-ichi | 92.00 | 95.10 | | |
| Hellenic | 10.00 | 70.10 | | |
| Hoogovens | 22.90 | 23.10 | | |
| KNSM Group | 92.50 | 91.50 | | |
| KLM | 11.50 | 11.50 | | |
| Methid | 19.00 | 11.20 | | |
| Mediobanca | 63.20 | 82.70 | | |
| Omran | 220.00 | 221.50 | | |
| Opel | 20.50 | 20.40 | | |
| Robeco | 12.50 | 17.00 | | |
| Rodamco | 107.80 | 107.90 | | |
| Rolfino | 115.00 | 155.00 | | |
| Roncart | NA | 107.00 | | |
| Royal Dutch | 180.20 | 185.60 | | |
| Ruhrkohle | 16.00 | 116.30 | | |
| ACF Holding | 79.00 | 76.00 | | |
| Ahola (FL20) | 81.00 | 80.80 | | |
| ALM (FL10) | 120.00 | 88.10 | | |
| Berkel | 37.00 | 52.00 | | |
| Bols | 61.40 | 60.80 | | |
| Bos Kalis | 101.80 | 102.50 | | |
| Brewer VB | 223.20 | 223.50 | | |
| Burkhardt Tex | 20.00 | 20.00 | | |
| Calend Holling | 26.40 | 25.50 | | |
| Elsener-HDU (FL20) | 26.00 | 22.00 | | |
| Ernia NV Bourse | 136.50 | 136.50 | | |
| Finck | 50.50 | 24.00 | | |
| Geldor | 18.00 | 18.00 | | |
| Gist Brocades (FL10) | 34.10 | 34.30 | | |
| Hagemeijer | 39.50 | 38.50 | | |
| H.B. | 57.00 | 57.00 | | |
| Intermatic | 26.00 | 26.00 | | |
| KNP | 24.40 | 24.40 | | |
| Nassem | 17.10 | 17.10 | | |
| Middenlandsbank | 233.00 | 235.00 | | |
| Ode C. | 152.00 | 122.00 | | |
| OICM (FL 10) | 18.00 | 14.40 | | |
| Pakhtico (FL20) | 57.00 | 56.00 | | |
| Rijn Sch Ver (FL100) | 33.20 | 33.60 | | |
| VMP-Stork | 35.80 | 35.50 | | |
| VNU | 67.60 | 67.30 | | |

BRUSSELS

| BRUSSELS | لوكوكس |
|--------------------|---------|
| Closing | Closing |
| Feb. 7 | Feb. 8 |
| Price Fix. | |
| Arbed | 2350 |
| C&B Lamberts | 2150 |
| Cockfield | 340 |
| EBES | 2180 |
| GB-Inno-SM | 2625 |
| Gevaert | 850 |
| Hoboken | 3100 |

BOND INFORMATION

لتغافل السندات

| SCHEDULED EUROBONDS | | |
|---|--|--|
| February 7 | | |
| The following is the Calendar of Eurobond and Foreign Bond offerings with tentative terms, syndicate manager and offering date where available. Coupons and yields are on an annual basis unless otherwise indicated. | | |
| EUROMARKS | | |
| Australia, 200 million marks, due 1 March 1990, 8.125%, no amortization, first call at 101.5 in 1987, Deutsche Bank, 12 Feb. | | |
| OTHER | | |
| Nationale-Nederlanden, 60 million guilders, due 1987, 10% at par, Bank Mees en Hoeve, 12 Feb. | | |
| Svenska Handelsbanken, 15 million Special Drawing Rights, due 1985, 10.5%, Kuwait International Investment Co. | | |
| The volume of scheduled Eurobond offerings totals about the equivalent of 165 million dollars compared with 192 million dollars a week earlier. | | |
| FOREIGN ISSUES | | |
| Japan Development Bank, guaranteed by Japan, 100 million Swiss francs, due 1990, 5.75% at par, Credit Suisse, 11-14 February | | |
| Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique, guaranteed by French government, 100 million Swiss francs, due 1990, 5.75% at yield 5.85%, Credit Suisse, 5-8 Feb. | | |

LONDON CLOSING GOVERNMENT BONDS

(Quoted in pounds)

| | February 8 | February 7 | Closing | Closing | Feb. 5 | Feb. 8 | Price Fix. |
|------------------------|------------|------------|---------------|---------|--------|--------|------------|
| Notes | | | Bid | Asked | | | |
| 10%+ September 1981 | 97.2 | 97.10 | UP 12 | | | | |
| 12%+ October 1981 | 100.12 | 100.20 | UP 12 | | | | |
| 12%+ November 1981 | 99.22 | 99.30 | UP 14 | | | | |
| 11%+ December 1981 | 98.15 | 98.24 | UP 12 | | | | |
| 11%+ May 1982 | 100.15 | 100.20 | UP 1 pt 9/32 | | | | |
| 10%+ December 1983 | 96.29 | 97.1 | UP 1 pt 7/32 | | | | |
| 10%+ May 1985 | 95.12 | 95.20 | UP 1 pt 1/32 | | | | |
| 8s August 1986 | 93.16 | 93.24 | UP 26 | | | | |
| 10%+ November 1989 | 94.22 | 94.30 | UP 1 pt 12/32 | | | | |
| Bonds | | | | | | | |
| 10%+ November 1994 | 88.20 | 88.4 | UP 16 | | | | |
| 10%+ February 1995 | 91.8 | 91.16 | UP 30 | | | | |
| 8%+ November 2003-2008 | 76.16 | 77.0 | UP 24 | | | | |
| 9%+ May 2004-2009 | 79.10 | 79.26 | UP 24 | | | | |
| 10%+ November 2004-09 | 89.4 | 89.12 | UP 22 | | | | |

KUWAITI DINAR BOND MARKET

السندات الكويتية

| February 7 | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Kuwait — (AP-DJ) — Kuwaiti dinar bond prices closed the week ½ to ¾ points lower on relatively high turnover, the Arab Company for Trading Securities (ACTS), reports. | | | |
| Heavy institutional selling pressure has been witnessed especially by the beginning of the week due to a technical shortage of funds in the market. Yields to maturity of 10%-10½% are available now and these do constitute an historical high in this market. | | | |
| Recent Kuwaiti Dinar Bond Issues | | | |
| Issuer Coupon Maturity Price | | | |

| Issuer | Coupon | Maturity | Price |
|---------------------------|--------|----------|---------|
| ASEA (Sweden) | 8 | 1.10.89* | 95—95½ |
| Banque Nationale de Paris | 7½ | 15.5.88 | 93½—94½ |
| C.C.E. (France) | 8 | 15.5.94 | 92½—93 |
| C.I.H. (Morocco) | 8½ | 15.5.88 | 92—92½ |
| Credit Lyonnais | 8% | 15.10.87 | 95—95½ |
| Indonesia (Rep. of) | 8% | 15.7.86 | 83—83½ |
| T.V.O. Power Co. | 7% | 15.5.90 | 92½—93½ |

Kuwaiti Dinar Negotiable Bank Certificates of Deposit

3 months 10% bid & 6 months 11 bid @ 12 months 11½ bid

| EURO-CURRENCY INTEREST RATES | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|----------------|---------------|
| U.S. Dollar | 7.00 | W. German Mark | Dutch Guilder |
| February 6 | 7.00 | French Franc | Swiss Franc |
| Call | 13-13½ | 8½-8½ | 11-11½ |
| One month | 13-13½ | 8½-8½ | 12-12½ |
| 3 months | 14½-14 | 12½-12½ | 13½-13½ |
| 6 months | 14-14½ | 12½-12½ | 13½-13½ |
| One year | 13½-14 | 12½-12½ | 13½-13½ |

London interbank rates: overnight 13-12½ days fixed 15½-15½/16;

one month 13-13½/14-14½/15-15½/16;

three months 14½-

B.C.

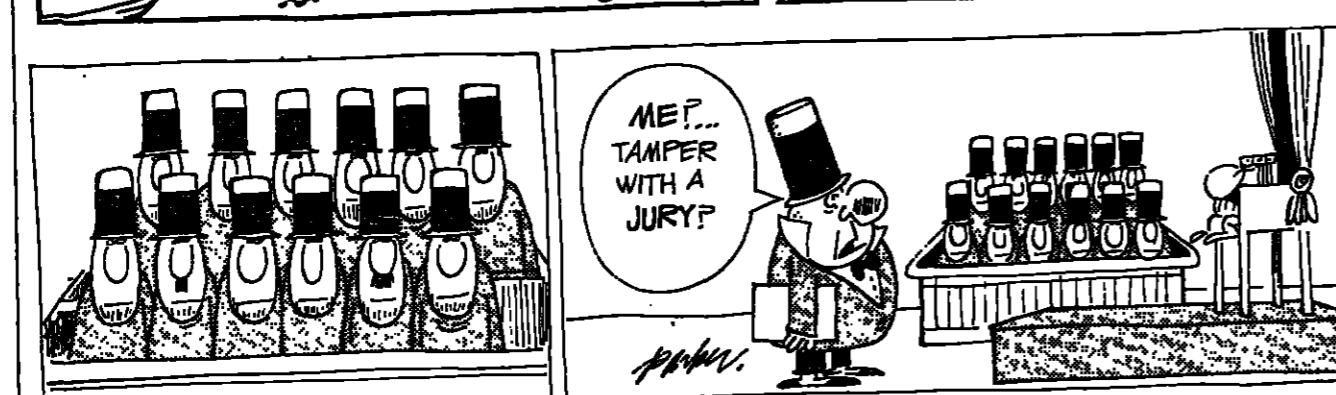
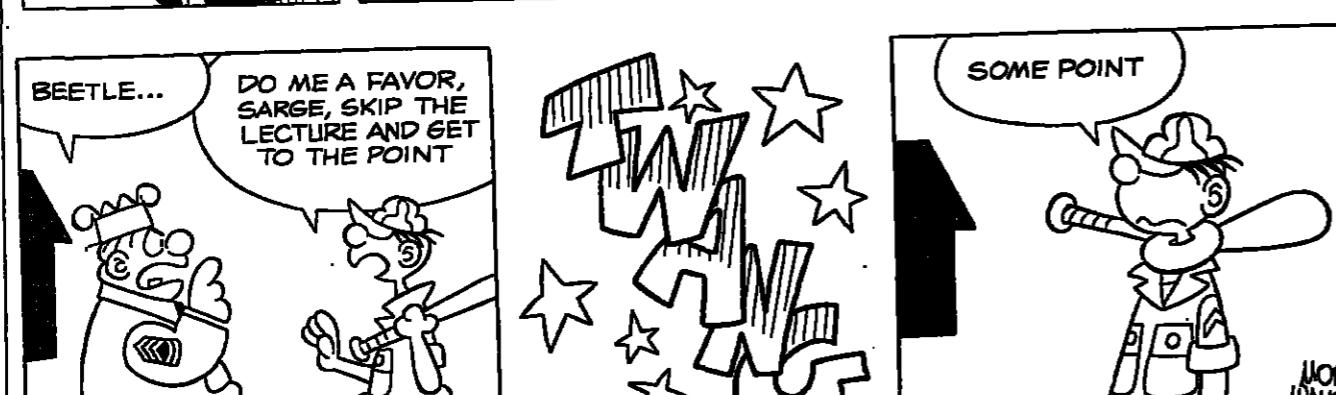
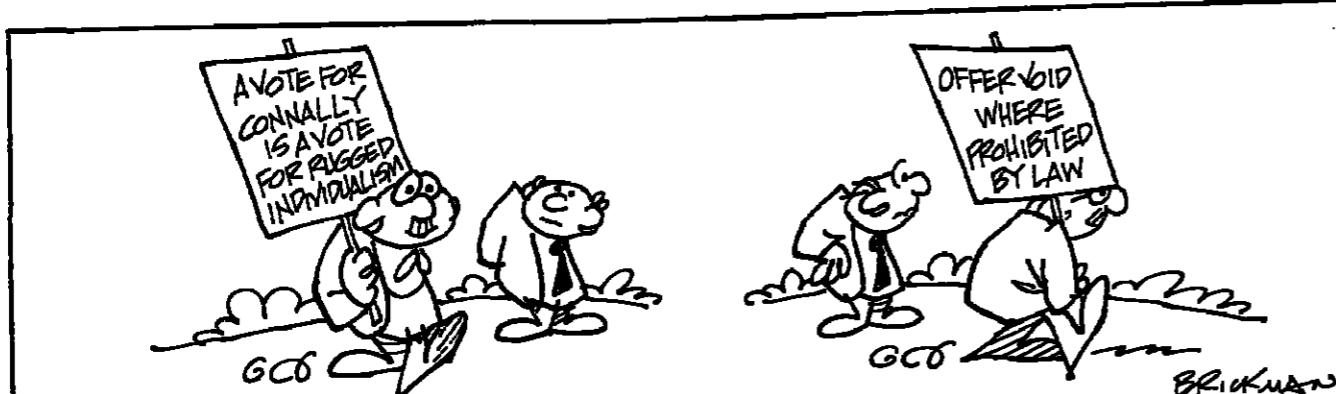
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

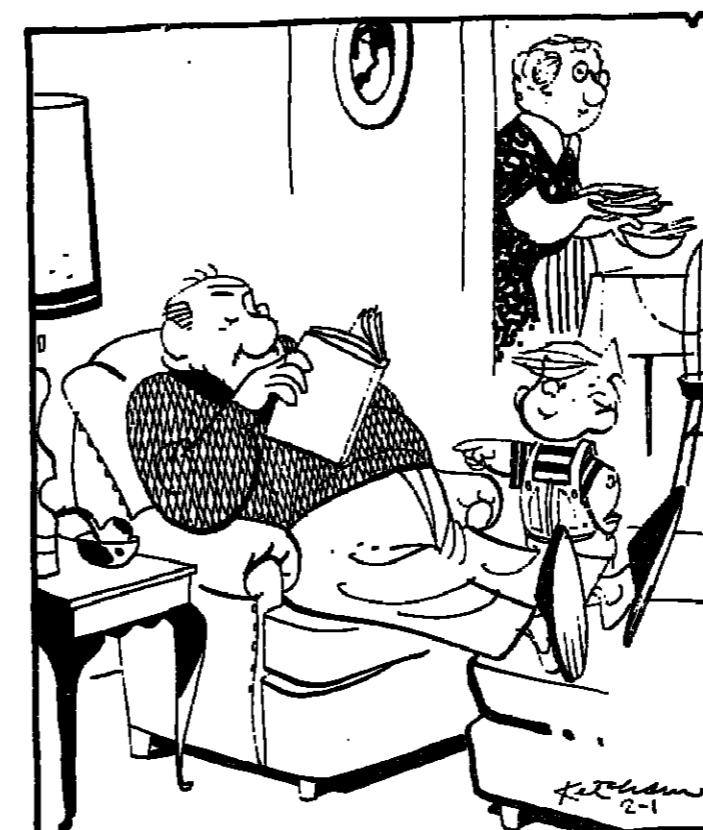
BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



DENNIS THE MENACE



KNOW WHAT YOU NEED, MR. WILSON? EXERCISE! SO WHY DON'T YA BUILD A INDOOR SWIMMIN' POOL!

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Week

as an excuse

5 Store up

10 U.S.S.R.

inland sea

11 Trial

12 TV shows

13 Thailand

14 Arrange

beforehand

15 D.C. VIP

need

17 Not gay

18 Veteran

20 Choose

21 Corpse's

sidekick

22 Mark with

lines

23 Jalopy

25 Showed

concern

26 Food fish

27 Kind of pre-

disco

dancer

28 Soft drink

suffix

29 Kneecap

32 Hold a

meeting

33 Fury

34 Appreciate:

slang

35 Shred

37 Jane Austen

novel

38 Twine

around

CARTOONS

by RICHARD C. ALLEN

OLIVE OYL

PACES NATHAN

MALONE IDEM

AGENT LAINE

CARD LONGER

ENTERTISE

NEED

DIPSYDOODLE

ICLICER MURKIN

THERE REED

Yesterday's Answer

9 Spire

12 Conditional

16 Vetch seed

19 Abominate

22 The in thing

23 Pure in style

24 Luminous

25 Former

26 Brown

27 Attic room

29 Speak

31 Playing

36 Confine

37 Old-time

note

1-30

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:

A X Z D E B A X R
E L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

FDC ICCLUC FKCTLUC LCIXKC

XVWAWXA. FDC IXXUWH ECIZ

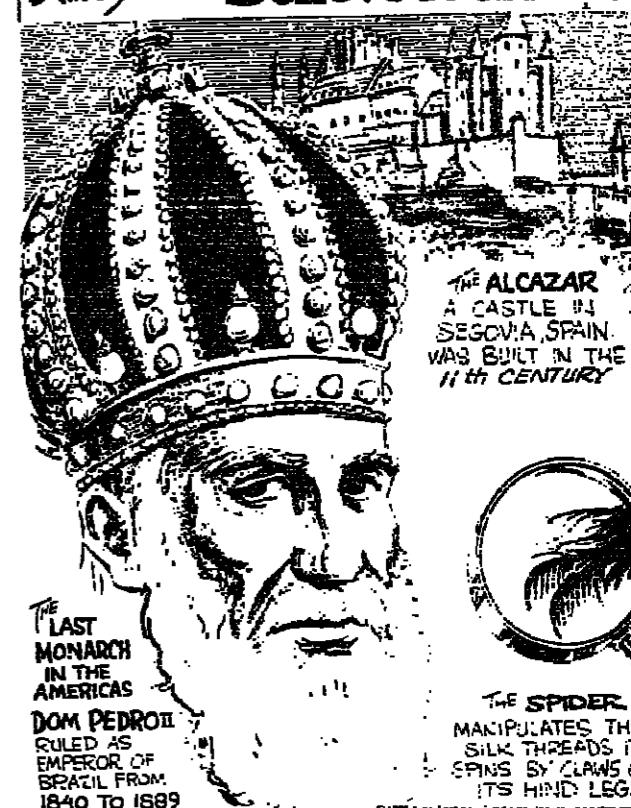
WF. FDC PWHC RQEOC WF.

FDC HMWUUUIQU EWKCYF WF.

— T N E N T C R C N A A C K X U N A E

Yesterday's Cryptquote: MOVIES? I SAY RUN 'EM BACKWARDS. IT CAN'T HURT 'EM, AND IT'S WORTH A TRIAL.—WILL ROGERS

Ripley's Believe It or Not!



Contract ♦ Bridge ♦ B. Jay Becker

Test Your Dummy Play

1. You are declarer with the West hand at Three Notrump and North leads the jack of clubs, South following suit with the deuce. How would you play?

♦ Q 8 5 3 ♠ A 6 2
♦ A K 4 ♠ 9 5 3
♦ Q K 9 ♠ 8 4 2
♦ A K Q ♠ 7 6 3

2. You are declarer with the West hand at Six Clubs. North leads the jack of spades, covered by dummy's queen and South's king. How would you play the hand?

♦ Q 8 5 3 ♠ A 6 2
♦ A K 4 ♠ 9 5 3
♦ Q K 9 ♠ 8 4 2
♦ A K Q ♠ 7 6 3

3. Win South's king of spades and play the ace next. If both opponents follow suit, cash the king of clubs, hoping for the 3-3 division that would give you the ninth trick.

If the clubs prove to be divided 4-2, play a low spade, also playing low from dummy! Then, after winning the heart or diamond return, play a low spade to the ace. Assuming that nothing significant occurs, lead a low spade towards your Q-8.

This line of play will make the contract if: 1. the clubs are divided 3-3; 2. either opponent has the singleton king of spades; 3. either opponent has the doubleton king of spades;

4. the spades are divided 3-3; 5. South has any number of spades that include the king.

Note that your low spade play from each hand the first time you lead the suit covers the case where North has K-x, which you wouldn't discover if you started the suit by playing the ace and another spade. This delicate safety play greatly enhances your chances of making the contract.

2. Win South's king of spades and lead the queen of clubs. If North follows led up with the ace of clubs, then lead the jack of hearts. If the first wins, repeat it and, after winning while the queen, discard due to the low spade on your ace of hearts.

It is true that if North has the king of hearts will go down, but in that case the contract is simply unmakeable.

The one thing you cannot afford is a trump finesse. It wouldn't pay to make the slam, even if it succeeded. On the contrary, the trump finesse would cost you the slam if it turned out that South had both the king of hearts and king of clubs. It is only the location of the king of hearts and king of clubs that determines whether you arrive home safely. The location of the king of clubs has nothing to do with the case.

Get your international financial news in

Asharq Al-Awsat

Asharq Al-Awsat — the international newspaper of the Arabs published daily from London and distributed worldwide.

Available with your newsboy and at your nearest news stand daily.

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

| Monday | Fajr | Ishraq | Dhuhr | Assr | Maghreb | Isha |
|--------|------|--------|-------|------|---------|------|
| Mecca | 5:39 | 6:58 | 12:57 | 3:57 | 6:19 | 7:49 |
| Medina | 5:43 | 7:02 | 12:43 | 3:56 | 6:16 | 7:36 |
| Nejd | 5:10 | 5:31 | 12:09 | 3:23 | 5:43 | 7:13 |

DAHRAN TV

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 4:30 Children's Show | Kidsworld No. 81 |
| 5:14 Grizzly Adams | The Rivals |
| 6:01 Housecall | Diabetes |
| 6:22 Big John, Little John | Peter Panic |
| 6:45 Mind Your Language | No. 1 |
| 7:12 Switch | Whatever Happened To Carol |
| 8:00 NFL Playoffs | Houston Vs Pittsburgh |

PHARMACIES

| JEDDAH | (Open Monday Night) | Tel. |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| Al-Medina Drug Store | Medina Road | 58052 |
| Salem Drug Store | Bab Sheriff | 24782 |
| Al-Mohaitin Drug Store | Sahifah Road | 26435 |
| MECCA | | |
| Bilal Drug Store | Mansour St. | 32396 |
| Abdullah Bawazir D. S. | Al-Ma'abdh | 44216 |
| Al-Muzha Pharmacy | Al-Nuzha | |
| RIYADH | | |
| Al-Mutanabbi Pharmacy | Jarir St., Malazza | |
| Al-Hejaz Pharmacy | Hejaz Road | |
| Al-Ikhlas Drug Store | New Shumaisi St. | |
| TAIF | | |
| Al-Nasr Drug Store | Behind King's Hospital | |
| Al-Massif Drug Store | Subei Building | |
| DAMMAM | | |
| Shams Pharmacy | Post Office Road | 26000 |
| AL-KHOBAR | | |
| Al-Sharaq Drug Store | Prince Nasser St. | 41327 |
| HOFUF | | |
| Al-Rashed Drug Store | Municipality St. | 22376 |

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On SW at 11.855 MHz in 25 meter band

Or MW at 1485 Kilohertz in 202 meter band

MONDAY Afternoon Transmission

2:00 Opening

2:01 Holy Quran

2:05 Gems of Guidance

3:10 Champions of Solidarity

3:20 On Islam

3:30 Me Iody Time

3:40 —

3:50 Closedown

Evening Transmission

9:00 Opening

9:01 Holy Quran

9:05 Gems of Guidance

9:10 Light Music

9:15 A Chat and A Song

هذا من اalam

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1980

arabnews Pictorial

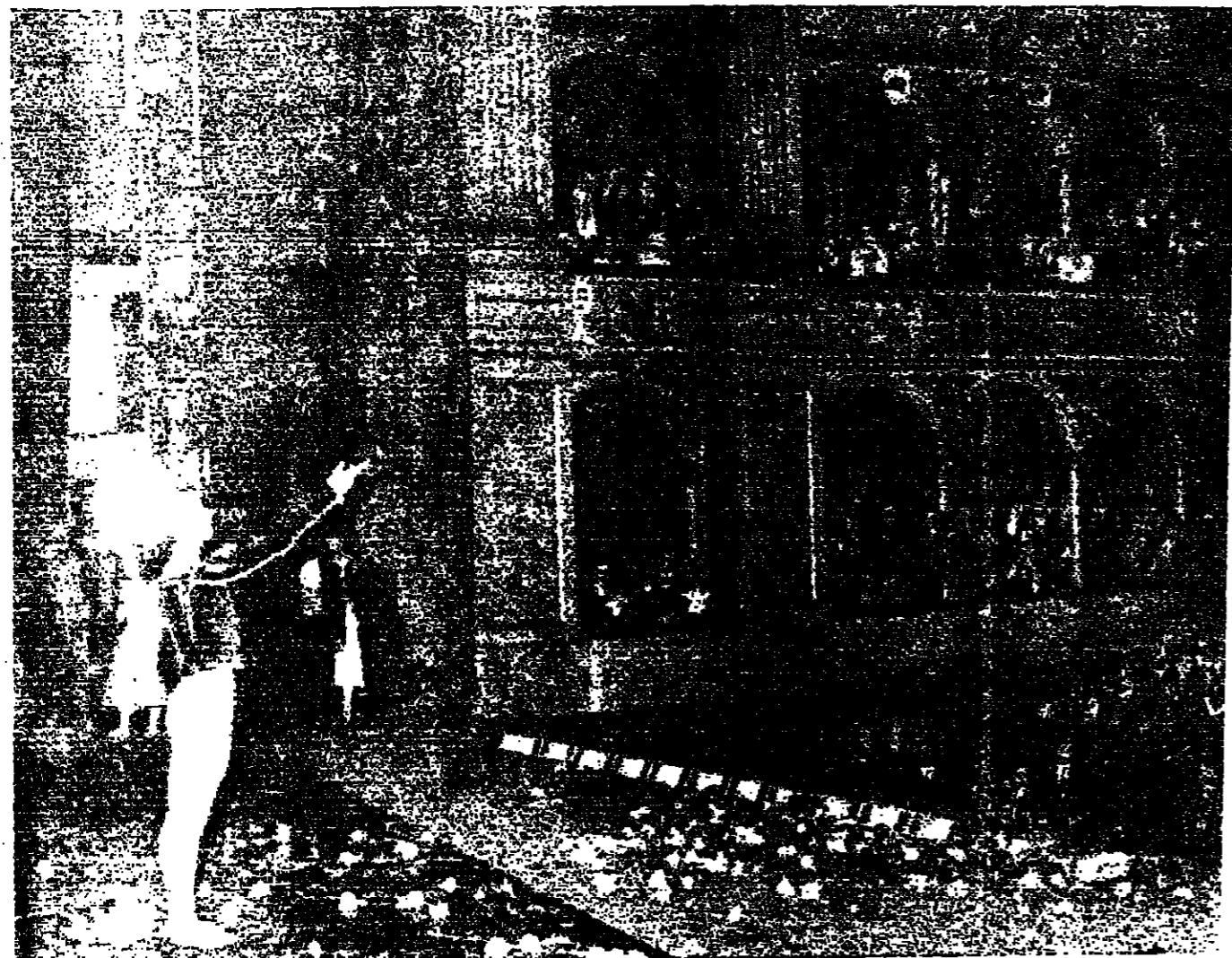
PAGE 11



Abolhassan Bani-Sadr becomes first president of Iran



As the Rhodesian elections near the peace becomes increasingly fragile. Robert Mugabe accuses Lord Soames of bias, 13 blacks lie dead in the bus attacked last week in Rusape and terrorists in a ceasefire assembly point keep in practice on a 14.5 mm anti-aircraft gun.



Nureyev waves to acknowledge cheers at the end of his performance in Giselle at the Rome Opera House last week.

Thaw creates reflections in a Swiss meadow



PAGE 12

Turkomans enter third day of strife

TEHRAN, Feb. 10 (R) — Fifteen people were wounded Sunday in the north eastern Iranian town of Gonbad Kavus on the third day of clashes between revolutionary guards and Turkoman guerrillas, hospital sources said.

Sunday's fighting brought the casualty toll for the three days to at least 10 dead and 55

Three powers schedule new self-rule talks

CAIRO, Feb. 10 (R) — The next round of Palestinian autonomy talks between Egypt, Israel and the U.S. would be held in London on Feb. 26, an Egyptian Foreign Ministry official said here Sunday.

The official said the heads of the three delegations Egyptian Prime Minister Muftah Khalil, Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg and U.S. Middle East envoy Saul Linowitz would be in London on Feb. 26 for the talks.

The three senior delegates concluded two days of talks in Herzlia, north of Tel Aviv, late last month where Egypt and Israel rejected each other's proposals on autonomy for Palestinians in the Jordan West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Linowitz at the time presented new American ideas which Egyptian officials said were rejected because they were based on splitting powers between Israeli authorities and the Palestinians.

The details of the American ideas were not disclosed.

The Egyptian plan called for full political, economic and judicial powers for the Palestinians and proposed that self-rule might begin in Gaza before it does in the West Bank.

Israel rejected this plan, and instead offered a limited form of self-rule.

Injured, according to reports from both sides.

A spokeswoman for the hospital in Gonbad Kavus, which is close to the Soviet frontier, said heavy shooting was going on this morning. A local resident, contacted by telephone from Tehran said the Turkomans were firing at the guards from their houses. Turkoman sources said their guerrillas had set up barricades near a 974-year-old brick tower which dominates the town. The revolutionary guards, who form the Iranian government's chief security force, were using grenade launchers and automatic rifles, he added.

The guards, in a statement quoted Sunday by the official Pars news agency, revised the figures to eight dead in the fighting so far and described the earlier figure as a mistake.

Turkoman sources put their own casualties at two dead and three injured. They said their wounded were being treated at a hospital in a district of the town which is a mixed Turkoman and Persian population.

The sources said the army, which stepped in last spring to end eight days of bitter clashes leaving dozens dead and hundreds injured, had not so far intervened this time. The latest fighting erupted on Friday after a march by left-wing Fedayeen to mark the 10th anniversary of a guerrilla uprising against the Shah's regime.

Pars said "disorderly people" had incited the demonstrators against police and revolutionary guards. But the Turkomans said the march was attacked by people who included guards. The clashes resumed Saturday during a sit-in to protest against the previous incidents.

Iran's 100,000 Turkomans, a Turkish-speaking people related to the inhabitants of Soviet Turkmenistan to the north, are seeking greater self-rule through full independence.

There has been a lengthy land dispute in the area between the Turkoman and non-Turkoman population.

A Turkoman spokesman said Sunday, "The Turkomans do not like fighting, we believe in a peaceful solution to the crisis, but now that the fighting has been imposed on them they are determined to fight."



LOVES BOTH: A boy from Lake Placid, New York, site of the winter games, holds the two 1980 Olympic mascots and seems to like both of them. The Lake Placid mascot, a raccoon, is on the left, and the Moscow summer mascot, a Russian bear, is at right.

Vance speaks at Placid

U.S., IOC clash on boycott

LAKE PLACID, New York, Feb. 10 (Agencies) — The administration of U.S. President Jimmy Carter finally had its head-on confrontation with the International Olympic Committee Saturday night over the issue of whether the summer Olympics should be held in Moscow.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told a meeting of the IOC the United States government will oppose sending an American team to Olympic games "in the capital of an invading nation and urged that the games be moved from the Soviet capital."

In an earlier address, Lord Killanin of Ireland, president of the IOC, urged that the Olympic games be kept free of politics, expressed his dislike of sport being used as a political tool, and also admitted "I have never denied or ignored the intrusion of politics into the Olympic Movement."

Killanin reiterated his stand that the IOC signed a contract with Moscow in 1974 to hold the 1980 summer games there and said it must be honored. "Solutions to the political problems of the world are not the responsibility of sporting bodies such as the International Olympic Committee, but of the appropriate governmental organizations."

There was long, loud applause for Killanin but when Vance finished speaking, only two delegates applauded. Reporters could not tell which ones they were or which countries they represented.

The other delegates, approximately 65 of them, sat with their hands in their laps at the conclusion of Vance's remarks spelling out the U.S. government position.

Carter has asked the committee to postpone, cancel or move the summer games from Moscow if the Soviet Union does not withdraw its troops from Afghanistan by Feb. 20. If the occupation continues past that date, the president does not want U.S. athletes to compete.

State Department officials said, meanwhile, they have received information the Soviet Union is planning to make a "token" withdrawal of troops within the next three or four weeks to defuse Western opposition. The Russians began moving troops into the country in late December and installed a puppet government.

Vance had met with Killanin before the opening of the IOC meeting and there were reports he implored Vance not to inject politics into his welcoming speech to delegates here to meet before the Lake Placid Winter Olympics.

However, a prepared text of Vance's remarks had been shown to reporters in Washington earlier Saturday and he followed it almost to the letter.

After Killanin's plea to Vance had failed, he called Vitaly Smirnov of the Soviet Union to his room and asked the Soviet IOC delegate to do his best to avert what had been rumored as a walkout of the meeting if Vance spoke of Carter's position.

The Associated Press learned that Juan Samaranch of Spain, chief IOC protocol officer and Spanish Ambassador to the Soviet Union, canvassed members of the committee and convinced them not to walk out or put up any other kind of demonstration in reaction to Vance's remarks.

However, Vance's appeal for a Moscow Olympic boycott amounted to "crude political interference" in the affairs of the International Olympic Committee, Tass said Sunday.

In a dispatch from Lake Placid, New York, the Soviet News Agency said Vance's speech

Saturday before the IOC was "unprecedented in the history of the International Olympic Committee's sessions."

"Juggling with cold war phraseology, the Secretary of State — in the name of the U.S. President — again made provocative demands to move the Olympics from Moscow or cancel them altogether," Tass said.

It added that Vance's speech "was in effect another example of crude political interference in the affairs of the IOC."

While Tass made its remarks, a West German sports chief was quoted Sunday as saying postponement of the Moscow Olympics was the only answer in view of controversy over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Willi Weyer head of the West German Sports Federation, told the mass-circulation *Bild Am Sonntag* the Olympics should symbolise peace, but this was made impossible by the Afghan situation.

It was the first time a senior sporting official in West Germany had questioned the holding of the Moscow Olympics. Weyer's remarks also contrasted with a speech he made last month insisting that sport should not become "a political cudgel."

In the *Bild* interview, he said he was still hoping for a move by the Soviet Union to resolve the issue.

"The conclusion is that at present only a postponement of the Olympic games is possible," he said.

Boxer-diplomat Muhammad Ali, meanwhile, met two African presidents within six hours and was provoked by a Soviet reporter into attacking the Soviet Union.

Paradoxically, he received his warmest welcome of the tour in Senegal, the one country which had announced in advance it would not boycott the Moscow Olympics.

The former world heavyweight champion, asked by President Carter to seek black African support for the boycott to protest against Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, had what officials said were warm and cordial talks with Liberian President William Tolbert.

He then flew to Senegal and spent an informal hour with President Leopold Sedar Senghor in his beach-side summer house outside the capital, Dakar, last stop on a five-day tour.

Ali said the Soviet Union had taken over in Afghanistan and put its own people in power. "So I would never hear the truth. But I've seen films of the Russian tanks, the Russian troops, and the Russian guns. My eyes don't lie."

"Communism is against Christianity, against Islam, against Buddhism," Ali told him.

McHenry in Kuwait for discussions

KUWAIT, Feb. 10 (AP) — U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Donald McHenry arrived in Kuwait Sunday on the first leg of a seven-nation tour of the area.

McHenry told newsmen at the airport that he will discuss with Kuwaiti officials several matters that have close links with the Middle East and South East Asia, and the responsibility of the United Nations in this regard.

"I emphasize that we will continue to work with other U.N. members to secure the territorial integrity of all states and to secure the fundamental rights for all the peoples to achieve their religious, cultural and political rights without any foreign intervention."

Mugabe survives bomb blast

FORT VICTORIA, Rhodesia, Feb. 10 (Agencies) — Nationalist leader Robert Mugabe survived an attempt on his life Sunday when a bomb planted under a road in this southern Rhodesian town almost blew up his car, police said.

Mugabe escaped unhurt, police said. His car was on the way to the local airport from an election rally when a bomb estimated at 40 kilograms went off in a culvert seconds after his vehicle had passed by.

There was no immediate word on who planted the explosives.

The blast, which gouged a massive hole in the road, caught one of two following cars which careered into the bush causing slight injuries to its occupants, police said.

The bomb was detonated by remote control and must have been triggered by someone about 30 meters away, a police statement said.

After the attack helicopters buzzed overhead and troops fanned out into the bush. The road was sealed off as Mugabe was escorted to the airport where he boarded a flight back to his Salisbury headquarters.

Meanwhile, in Salisbury, eleven black Rhodesian nationalists who say they were tortured after an attempted coup against Mugabe have joined one of his arch-rivals for elections scheduled at month's end.

The eleven, who say they were tortured and thrown into pits in Mozambique after an attempted coup against Mugabe's leadership, are among the 64 Mugabe ZANU (PF) dissidents released from detention in Mozambique last month at the insistence of British governor Lord Soames.

They are joining the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's Zimbabwe African National Council as candidates. Their names will be announced Monday.

On Saturday, spokesman Rugare Gumbo said it was not known what the remainder of the group would do.

"It is possible that some would like to join another party," he said. "They are free to do so."

The decision by the eleven lends weight to Sithole's party. As a signatory to Rhodesia's March 1978 internal agreement with former prime minister Ian Smith, Sithole was generally regarded by black Rhodesians as a puppet.

But having attracted some of the guerrilla dissidents into his fold, he may again be regarded as a militant, observers say. It was being confidently predicted that he would win no more than two seats in the elections, but the fact that the dissidents are from the powerful Karanga tribe could take seats away from Mugabe's Shona-dominated ZANU (PF) party.

Gumbo, a member of the ZANU (PF) high command before joining the revolt against Mugabe's leadership, claimed Saturday that ZANU (PF) was in a state of siege.

"There is dissension from top to bottom," he said. "Mugabe's piecemeal solution to party and national problems coupled with his reckless policies will plunge Zimbabwe into chaos."

In 1969, when he bought the Spanish-style California mansion for \$1.4 million La Pacifica was Nixon's pride, the symbol of his rise to political and financial success from poor beginning in nearby Whittier, Calif.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazem

Those who missed our news story about the life forecast machine may like to know its inventory claim it can give man a picture of life as it will be 25 years hence.

The American scientists who built it have already successfully used it to determine longevity. They fed millions of facts on a particular man's eating, drinking, working, sleeping and playing habits. It spat back a report on the kind of life he would likely pursue, and warned against doing harmful things while suggesting what he could do instead to have a longer life.

The question is, of course, free to follow the machine's advice or just go on living his usual way. The instrument also leaves it to him to believe or disbelieve the picture it paints of his future self.

Many men aren't so anxious to know how they will look in a quarter of a century. I suspect many don't want to know how they appear now. And if a man can stand the sight of old age, what about women who sees herself powdered with cosmetics, grasping for the last glimmer of beauty?

Perhaps worse would be the case of the fellow who asks the machine about the future only to see the screen fill with wavy lines then go blank. The questioner would get the chills and everybody around him would start rehearsing condolences.

And what would happen if we fed the machine a picture of today's Arab war and asked how it would look after 25 years? I suppose the screen would explode with zig-zags and blotches like a Picasso masterpiece.

Translated from *Asharq Al-Awsat*

Nixon vacates San Clemente

SAN CLEMENTE, California, Feb. 10 (AP) — Former U.S. President Richard Nixon quietly departed his palatial sea-side estate, leaving the dream house where he lived since his presidency fell in disgrace.

The rambling, Spanish-style estate, known as the Western White House, became Nixon's Elysium, the place where he spent 5½ years in self-imposed exile after resigning the United States presidency in 1974.

Nixon and his wife, Pat, moving to New York city where they have bought a 12-room, \$750,000 townhouse. They say they want to be near their daughters who live on the coast. The Nixons flew to Florida for a vacation before going on to New York.

"My heart will always be in California," Nixon was quoted as saying recently.

But he had no public words of farewell at his final day at La Casa Pacifica, the 29-acre estate on a bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean.

They will settle into an exclusive neighborhood on East 65th Street between Lexington and Third avenues, neighbors include banker David Rockefeller, film director Otto Preminger and historian Arthur Schlesinger.

In 1969, when he bought the Spanish-style California mansion for \$1.4 million La Pacifica was Nixon's pride, the symbol of his rise to political and financial success from poor beginning in nearby Whittier, Calif.

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115 KVA with Siemens Alternators
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Kid plumbers learn on gold; school principal questioned

MIAMI, Florida Feb. 10 (AP) — The state attorney's office is looking into a confusing affair dubbed "The Gold Plumbing Caper."

An order for gold-plated bathroom fixtures worth \$9,000 was listed on MacArthur South High School records as "basketball uniforms and equipment," the *Miami Herald* newspaper reported Friday.

The high school's principal, Solomon Barnes, ordered the deluxe plumbing. He told the newspaper he didn't know he could get cheaper fixtures and wanted the best equipment for a new plumbing class he was enrolling.

Prosecutors have subpoenaed and questioned three employees of a plumbing firm and said they plan to interview school officials.

The order included a \$751 sunken bathtub with 24-karat plated grab bars, a bidet with 24-karat gold-plated trim and gold-plated fittings.

Barnes said he looked over some equipment at Bond Plumbing Supply Co., then ordered from a brochure that didn't list prices. He said he didn't think the teaching aids he ordered were all that plush, and believed the order of gold plating was "a typographical error."

Dade County School Superintendent Johnny Jones signed the requisition as an "emergency order," allowing the school system to bypass normal bidding procedures. But in this case no teacher had been hired for the plumbing class, and no students were enrolled.

لهم انا نسألك